THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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THE FENIANS

REIGN OF TERROR IN IRELAND.

SUSPENSION OF THE WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS.

EFFECT OF THE NEWS HERE

Excitement Among the Brotherhood.

O'MAHONY'S CALL "TO ARMS."

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

THE SUSPENSION OF THE HABEAS CORPUS ACT.

In the House of Commons, on the 16th of February, Sir George Grey gave notice that on the following day (Saturday), the House having agreed to specially meet on that day, he would ask for leave to bring in a bill to suspend for a limited time the *habeas corpus* act in Ireland.

Loud and general cheers followed this announcement.

In the House of Lords on the same day Earl Russell announced the proposed suspension of the habeas corpus act in Ireland, and asked the House to sit on Saturday, the 17th ultimo, that no time might be lost in passing the measure.

Earl Derby said it would be for the Government to justify the course it was about to take. If the House of Commons agreed to the proposal he would not interpose a moment's delay, but he hoped that at the earliest possible moment the Government would state the grounds on which they relied for the justification of their proceedings.

On the 17th ult. a special session of Parliament was accordingly held.

Sir George Grey, Secretary of State for the Home Department, in asking leave to bring in a bill suspending the habeas corpus act in Ireland, said that the Fenian conspiracy had only recently assumed its present proportions. It was necessary to strike an effective blow at the Fenian schemes, which were wholly discountenanced by the American Government. The loyalty of the British army was beyond a doubt. The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland earnestly requested the suspension of the act, saying that he would not hold himself responsible for the safety of the country if power were withheld from him.

Mr. Disraeli, leader of the Opposition, concurred in the remarks of Sir George Grey.

Mr. Bright protested against the suspension of the act, but said he would not oppose the Government.

Leave was then given to suspend the habeas corpus act in Ireland by a vote of 364 to 6.

The bill was then passed through all the stages, and sent to the House of Lords, who likewise passed it without opposition.

The royal assent was given to the measure at 11 o'clock the same night.

COMMENTS OF THE LONDON PRESS.

The London *Times* says that the Irish Government is of course better informed than any private persons can be as to the state of the country and the imminence of the danger; but in the increased activity of the movement during the past month, and the presence of numbers of persons in various districts, with the scarcely concealed purpose of promoting insurrections, there is ample reason for the strictest precautions.

The object of the Irish Government is doubtless to secure some of the emissaries of American Fenianism, who are now numerous in Ireland and working with disastrous effect on the people. The measures of 1848 brought the revolutionary movement to a crisis, and the *Times* hopes that like processe now will effect a similar object.

The London *Morning Herald* (the conservative organ) says that the Government will be supported in the measure.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* says that the troops in Ireland are being distributed more and more among the small towns, thereby giving a greater feeling of security.

DREAD OF A FENIAN PRIVATEER.

The Liverpool *Journal* contains an assertion that the Government has private information o a privateer being at sea on a Fenian errand This is given as one of the probable reasons for the suspension of the habeas corpus act.

The *Journal du Havre* mentions as a report requiring confirmation that a steamer, fitted out as a privateer by the American Fenians, sailed from New York on the 20th of January, under the name of the *Cuba*. She is said to be the *Fort Morgan*, formerly a Federal gunboat, which was sold by the Navy Department, and bought by the Fenians. The *Journal* doubts the success of the Irish privateer, if there be one, as she would be regarded as a pirate by every naval power, and when captured her crew would be hanged.

(The story is known here as a hoax. The *Cuba* is now running between Baltimore and New Orleans.)

Acting upon this rumor, Mr. Labouchere, one of the prominent supporters of Lord Derby, gave notice in the House of Commons, on the 16th of February, that on the 23d he would call attention to the inadequacy of the neutral laws to enable England to fulfil her international obligations towards foreign countries.

WHOLESALE ARRESTS OF FENIANS.

Upwards of one hundred arrests were made in Dublin on the 17th ult., principally strangers: among others Colonel John William Byron, of the Federal army.

Many more arrests were expected to take place.

Effect of the News in New York.

IMMENSE EXCITEMENT AND ENTHUSIASM AMONG THE BROTHERHOOD—IMPORTANT ACTION TAKEN BY THE COUNCIL.

The news of the suspension of the habeas corpus act, and the arrest of one hundred more Fenians in Ireland, created considerable anxiety at Union Square headquarters. A meeting of the Council was at once held, and important measures taken. All feel that the crisis in Ireland is now at hand, and that the Government arrests and seizures must be met by stern resistance, or the whole thing falls to the ground.

Circulars were immediately issued from headquarters calling on the various Circles to meet and take action on the important news just received. It is evident that the men in Ireland are resolved to fight on their own hook. It is now for the Fenians in this country to decide how far they will assist them.

The suspension of the *habeas corpus* act is a full assertion on the part of the English Government of a general spirit of disloyalty and hostility in Ireland. It is furthermore asserted that the Emperor of France is prepared to recognize Ireland as a belligerent power the moment she asserts her right to such a claim.

The *Irish People*, the organ of the Brotherhood, issued an extra giving all the latest news received at Union Square.

The following call on all the Fenian Circles was issued last evening:—

HIGHLY IMPORTANT!

[Irish harp]

FENIAN BROTHERHOOD.

All Circles of the FENIAN BROTHERHOOD are hereby requested to assemble on RECEIPT OF THIS ORDER, in their respective Halls and Armories, to take action on the NEWS JUST RECEIVED FROM IRELAND!

JOHN O'MAHONY, H. C. F. B.
PAT'K J. DOWNING, Sec Civil Affairs.

MOBILIZING THE FUNDS.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT CIVIL AFFAIRS, March 1, 1866.

BROTHERS!

The HABEAS CORPUS ACT is SUSPENDED IN IRELAND!

Our compatriots are thus thrown into the field and are doubtless fighting as GOD gives them strength at this moment.

MEET! Remember your PROMISES, and be prompt in your ASSISTANCE.

The MILITARY DEPARTMENT of the BROTHERHOOD will take charge of your MILITARY CONTRIBUTIONS and mobilize them.

The FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT will strain every nerve to supply the brave men in the "GAP."

SUCCESS depends upon immediate ACTION! Let every man understand his duty.

PATRICK J. DOWNING,
Secretary Civil Affairs.

THE ROBERTS HEADQUARTERS.

A large meeting of members of the Fenian Brotherhood was held last night at the Roberts Headquarters, No. 814 Broadway. The proceedings had reference chiefly to the present position of affairs in Ireland, as indicated by the news received yesterday, which shows that the habeas corpus act has been suspended in every one of the thirty-two counties. The meeting was enthusiastic in its denunciation of this measure, which, after being passed through the House of Commons with unusual haste, has received the assent of the Queen.

The meeting declared that this sort of thing was nothing uncommon in Ireland—that in 1848, when there was but a poor attempt there at insurrection against the rule and authority of England, the suspension of the habeas corpus act was effected in two or three days; and that now a similar course has been adopted to strike down the people and gag and imprison every one who is suspected of entertaining the slightest sympathy with Fenian principles. It also seemed to be the impression of the meeting that if this oppressive system were persevered in the English Government would not have room enough in their jails for the victims of the informer. At this moment men are being flung into prison in Ireland on mere suspicion of being concerned in revolutionary projects, without a particle of proof being advanced against them. Spies have their hands full of work. They are kept as busy as they possibly can be in the vicinity of Dublin Castle, where for seven hundred years English Lord Deputies have planned and plotted against the liberties of Ireland.

The belief prevailing among those present at last night's meeting was that the present harsh proceeding of the British Parliament, in place of allaying, would but still more excite public feeling and public indignation among the Fenians, and hopes were expressed that when the day of reckoning came an exasperated and wronged people would be able to inflict a crushing blow on their old and implacable enemy. We believe many leading Fenians have arrived in this city, including General Sweeney, and they will, no doubt, take counsel with each other as what is best to be done in the present critical position of affairs.

EXCITEMENT AMONG THE MEMBERS OF THE DIFFERENT CIRCLES.

It is now generally believed by the Brotherhood of this city that their friends in Ireland are already fighting, and bitter are the denunciations of the Senate by the adherents of O'Mahony and Stephens. In fact, the feeling against them now runs so high that it is feared that should it be established beyond a doubt on the arrival of the next mail that the Fenians are fighting in Ireland extremes will be gone to here, and acts of violence committed. The Senate undoubtedly did choose a bad time to pick a quarrel after the arrival of the letter from Stephens, calling for arms and men, and they stand now charged with having thrown back the working of the entire organization at a time when the greatest possible activity was demanded. Irishmen outside the organization look upon the present state of Fenian affairs as utterly hopeless, in consequence of the "Brotherhood" at home being forced to fight before they were properly prepared.

Nevertheless the manner in which the news of the suspension of the habeas corpus was received at headquarters gave good grounds for believing that after all the matter is not looked upon as very damaging to the cause. As soon as the first burst of excitement was over everything went on in the same calm and regular manner, and it seemed as though the news could only be regarded as an incentive to prompt and energetic action.

Circulars were immediately sent round to the various circles to hold their meetings, and large sums of money were collected last night. It is also understood that a mass meeting of Fenians and Irish citizens generally will be held in Union Square, and the bonds of the Irish republic will be offered for public sale.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Ireland in Rebellion—Shall we Grant Belligerent Rights?

The news from Ireland is very important. The writ of *habeas corpus* has been suspended by a special act of Parliament, and the whole country has thus been declared in a state of rebellion. This extreme measure appears to have been adopted in consequence of the rumored departure of a Fenian privateer from America.

In this particular instance the report was a hoax, though in the end it may possibly prove only premature. The Fenians in this country were greatly excited over the news, as will be seen in another column, and meetings were immediately held in every quarter to make arrangements to meet the emergency.

Ireland now occupies the same position towards England which the Southern States occupied towards the United States during our own Rebellion. The question which must now come before the statesmen having charge of the affairs of our Government is, whether it is right for the United States, in the present hour of England's distress to jump at the chance and recognize the Irish as belligerents—whether we should make efforts to stop any privateers leaving this country, or wait and see if Ireland will gain her independence before recognizing her at all.

Were we to adopt the policy of Earl Russell, the commerce of England would be obliged to change its flag, and sail under American colors, as the United States flag had to be changed and our vessels to sail under English colors during our own troubles. The parallel character of the two cases is felt at last, even in the English Parliament; for, simultaneously with the Government announcement that the habeas corpus act was to be suspended, Mr. Labouchere gave notice in the House of Commons that, on the 23d of February, he would call attention "to the inadequacy of the neutral laws to enable England to fulfil her international obligations towards foreign countries." When the *Alabama* steamed out of Liverpool, and the British ship *Sea King*, alias the *Shenandoah*, started from a British seaport on her piratical cruise, nothing was said then about the "inadequacy of neutral laws." To Minister Adams' remonstrances Earl Russell replied that England "could not make new laws to meet every new emergency." But rebellion in his own kingdom has made a wonderful difference in John Bull's estimate of the duties of neutral nations to friendly powers.

Meanwhile the question remains, What course will the United States Government adopt? This is a point which not only England, but other European powers, may discuss with interest and profit, because what happened here and what has happened in Ireland is likely to happen to any one of them. There is a quaint old saying with regard to the ultimate destination of curses, which, if rendered into French or Latin, would read very nicely and quite classically, but which in plain English is very homely. This same saying applies with equal force to acts of national bad faith and unfriendliness. Sooner or later, "like chickens they come home to roost."—*N. Y. Herald.*

THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

Full Text of Marshal Forey's Speech—The Late Commander-in-Chief's Opinion of the Condition and Prospects of Mexico—Humanity to the Mexicans and the Conservation of French Interests Demand the Continuance, if not the Reinforcement of the French Troops—Austrian Aid for Maximilian, Etc. Etc.

From the Paris Constitutionnel, February 12.

MESSIEURS:—Last year you permitted me to say a couple of words concerning Mexico. I will not trespass longer on your time this year. I will perhaps say a few words more than then. You know the interest which this Mexican question has for me, who commanded the Expeditionary corps, and was charged with the duty of obtaining reparation for the outrages of which our compatriots had been the victims. Let it not be thought that the Government which we overturned maintained itself in Mexico by popular sympathy. No. It maintained itself only by the fear which it inspired; and it was for this reason that the presence of our flag was sufficient to overthrow it; that flag which, in the beautiful language of the Emperor, everywhere represents the cause of the people and of civilization. Once delivered from the rule of Juarez, the Mexican people, free to exercise the elective franchise, decided for Maximilian. I have no pretension of here discussing the letter written by Mr. Seward to M. de Montholon on the 6th of December, 1865; but let me say that the popular suffrage was by no means exercised under stress of force or under the pressure of our arms. No. A thousand times, No! It was the people themselves, who, fatigued with a sanguinary anarchy, proclaimed that the Empire was more in harmony with their wishes and their needs.

One must have a very slight knowledge of Mexico to believe that a republican form of government was desired by the population there. For a long time power had been successfully confiscated by the more audacious, if not by the more honest. It cannot be repeated too often. No, the French army did not go to Mexico to overturn a Government to which the Mexican people had accorded, as is pretended by the letter I have mentioned, their sympathy and submission. No. We went to Mexico to obtain reparation for spoliations, for outrages of which our fellow-countrymen had been the victims on the part of the Juarez Government, and the Mexican nation seized that occasion to throw off an oppressive yoke by overturning the Presidential chair, wherein so many tyrants had sat, and erecting a monarchical throne, where there came to sit a wise and enlightened prince, who has already given Mexico useful and liberal institutions which will lead to the efficient prosperity of the country. I come to the question of the return of our troops. At what time ought they to come back? Many whom I believe sincere, but who do not seem to me to be sufficiently sensitive as to our national honor, would wish the return immediate. As to myself, I would wish our troops to come back, if not immediately, at least as soon as possible; but still, it must be looked to when this will be possible. I foresee the objection that will be made.

You pretend, it will be said, that the Emperor Maximilian has been spontaneously, unanimously proclaimed, and consequently he has no further need of the support of our arms to keep him on his throne. My answer will be easy, and although at first it may appear paradoxical, it will at the bottom prove perfectly right. Yes. The Government of Maximilian is the expression of the popular wish. I affirm it; and those who know Mexico, who have visited it, will affirm it with me, if they are sincere. Yet that Government has need of our support, and I will explain myself.

All those who have taken any interest in the subject know that since the declaration of independence an innumerable number of Governments have succeeded each other in Mexico, and as there was no sufficiently strong central power all of them found their authority disregarded. Anarchy has never ceased to reign in that unhappy country. There is nothing astounding in the fact that that anarchy led to the formation of troops of bandits who lived in this disorder instead of seeking in labor the means of subsistence, and preferred to rob travellers, pillage plantations, and oppress and exact tribute from peaceful, timid communities, who knew not how to defend themselves.

It must be said that fear is the grand misfortune of Mexico. It is this which has rendered its people incapable of defending themselves and of resisting their oppressors. I have seen in Mexico villages, towns, and cities, whose inhabitants, although provided with arms and ammunition, and able to make a resistance, suffered themselves to be robbed and their houses to be burned by bands of guerillas, and yet it was a matter which concerned their fortunes and the lives of themselves, their wives and their children. It is thus that hundreds of communities a thousand times more powerful than their assailants permit themselves to be disarmed, plundered, and murdered without resistance. Are they more to pity than to blame? I will not say. Yet it should not be forgotten that the tendency of anarchy is to cause honest men to yield too easily. We do not need to go so far to find examples of this weakness. (Applause.) We must allow these people time to regenerate their moral character by contact with our soldiers, so that they may acquire a sense of order, honesty, and the courage which animates them, and which all are bound to respect. (Hear, hear.) When the Emperor undertook the Mexican expedition he was impelled by a grand idea, which he explained in his memorable letter to the officer in command at its outset. When I see the impatience with which the sojourn of our troops in Mexico is regarded in France, I ask myself whether this grand idea of the Emperor's has been well understood by the country, and whether the people should not have encouraged it as they encouraged a former undertaking led by the Emperor himself—the Italian campaign. The object is the same. In the one case a great nation was to be restored to the independence wrested from it by foreign hands. In the present case it is sought to restore to another people their independence, endangered as it was by anarchy. I ask permission to dwell upon this word independence. It has been said that the insurgents are fighting for the independence of their country. But by whom has this independence been compromised if not by the partisans of Juarez, who has been led to despoil foreigners and to plunder the public money, which should have been applied to the necessities of the Mexican nation, in order to enrich his hired assassins? The army of Juarez, fighting for the independence of Mexico, forsooth! Those who talk thus do not think it, or else they are utterly ignorant of the true state of affairs. What was this army of Juarez? With the exception of a few officers who had been specially educated, who had progressed through the various grades—such, for instance, as General Mendoza, the real defender of Puebla, whom the Emperor Maximilian had the good sense to appoint Prefect of Mexico—with these rare exceptions, I say, all of Juarez's Generals, far from possessing any military talent, were brieflless barristers, many of them devoid of all sense of honor, such as Gonzales Ortega, or ex-leaders of bands, such as Rosas, Carvajal, and Porfirio Diaz. With regard to subaltern officers, you may judge of them by the specimens which have been sent to France. It suffices to see them in the different towns where they are quartered in order to estimate their worth. They are, without exception, miserable wretches, decidedly inferior to their soldiers. The soldiers, as you know, are not Mexicans by any means. The Mexicans are all generals or colonels. They are poor enslaved Indians who shouted for the Emperor Maximilian from the moment that they were freed. You are aware how they were enlisted. They were torn violently from their families, and dragged off with a rope about their necks. This is what they call a national army. These poor fellows became soldiers because they couldn't help themselves, and at the first opportunity to desert took advantage of it. At Puebla they would have deserted *en masse* had they not been incessantly watched by their officers, who forced them to fight by shutting them up in churches and convents without leaving them any outlet. It was the same at Oajaca. Let no one, therefore, say that the army of Juarez was a national army. The truth is, there is no national spirit in Mexico. Either it never existed, or anarchy has destroyed it if it ever did exist, and it cannot be revived save under the shelter of our flag. In my opinion *it would be highly dangerous to recall our troops immediately.* The Emperor has declared that we went to Mexico in order to protect French interests and to defend our fellow-countrymen. Therefore, if our army is recalled from Mexico, all the Frenchmen in the country will be obliged to return with it. Otherwise they will become victims to much greater outrage than they have already experienced. And as we have the interests of our fellow-countrymen to defend, there are others whom we should protect also. Is it not our duty to protect the people who received us with open arms, who compromised themselves for us, and who shouted *vivas* for Maximilian? Is our honor not at stake in this? It may be objected that they shouted for Maximilian, and therefore ought to take the consequences. But we must reflect that they have not yet sufficient confidence in their own strength; that they have been demoralized by officials who ground them down and made capital out of them. They must be allowed time to gain strength and courage. We must continue to lend them our support, and aid them to sustain the power they have chosen. France cannot wish to incur the reproach of having misunderstood the grand idea of the Emperor. France cannot wish to abandon these unfortunate people to the fury of their former oppressors. At the first news of our withdrawal the fomenters of discord will rise again. The bandits who are now dispersed will rally under the flag of Juarez, and the Mexicans themselves will feel the vengeance of these barbarous hordes who have already given evidence of their atrocity. This is so true that even now, as soon as a town is evacuated by our troops it is abandoned by the inhabitants, so greatly do they dread the cruel reprisals of the partisans of Juarez. What do we see in Mexico? The Emperor Maximilian is zealously laboring to regenerate that unfortunate country. He is reorganizing the army and the departments of justice, finance, and public education; in fact, all the vital forces of society. He is advised by men in whom our Emperor has confidence, and the Mexicans have before their eyes a model of courage and discipline in our army. It does not befit me to treat of the relations existing between France and the United States; but let me be permitted to state that I have too much esteem for the great American Republic to believe that it would prefer a republic of plunderers and bandits in Mexico instead of a monarchy of honest men, based upon the principles of civilization. (Applause from a portion of the house.) What is necessary now to be done to complete the task of improving the moral and material character of the people which we have undertaken in Mexico? The Senate will be surprised, but I have to state my opinion, which, moreover, is an entirely individual one. It may become necessary to send fresh troops to Mexico. (Sensation.) At least those which are there must be kept there, and it may also become necessary to make further pecuniary sacrifices. (Further sensation.) It has been said that France is rich enough to pay for her glory. Will it not then be glorious for us not to leave incomplete the task we have undertaken in that distant country? Money is, certainly, of importance. But should we allow a money consideration to jeopardize the success of this undertaking, based, as it is, upon a grand idea of the Emperor? No, messieurs, it should not be allowed, and this is why France has applauded the words uttered by the sovereign, and why she will participate in the sentiments which your address so proudly interprets. (Cries of "Very good," "Hear, hear.")

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, March 2.—Mr. Connell and Mr. Donovan presented remonstrances against the Lombard and South streets supplement.

Mr. Ridgway, a petition signed numerously in favor of Sunday travel, and Mr. Connell one against.

Mr. Ridgway presented the resolutions of the German Union Club.

Mr. Connell, a petition signed by teachers asking that the school tax be applied in payment of warrants.

Mr. Connell and Mr. Donovan, petitions favorable to a free bridge at South street.

The following bills were passed:—

One legalizing acknowledgments taken in territories in certain cases; one exempting from taxation the property of the Manayunk Division of Sons of Temperance.

Resolutions were passed asking Senator Cowan to resign, as he does not represent truly the majority of the people of Pennsylvania.

The House City Railroad Committee reported, without amendment, an act allowing people to vote at the October election in favor of the passage or against a law allowing Sunday travel.

Numerous petitions were presented, principally for Sunday travel and the removal of farmers from the streets.

Mr. Barr presented twenty-one petitions from Clarion county favoring a general railroad law.

Mr. Sturgeivant, petitions from Lock Haven Susquehanna Depot, of the Meadville and Erie Railroad, favoring the eight hour law.

Mr. Rhodes, one from the school teachers of Philadelphia in favor of devoting the school taxes to pay school warrants.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Large Amount of Ice in the Chesapeake Bay—The Great Meeting to Sustain Congress, Last Night, at the Front Street Theatre.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, March 2.—Immense fields of ice, extending ten to fifteen miles, are now in the Chesapeake Bay, below the mouth of the Susquehanna, seriously impeding navigation.

The Union meeting at the Front Street Theatre last night, to support the reconstruction policy of Congress, was largely attended, and harmonious. William J. Albert presided. There were no indications of a desire to divide the Union party, but on the other hand all loyalists were asked to unite against traitors, Rebels, and Copperheads, and to oppose their having official positions in our national councils.

President Johnson's previous sayings, that none but true loyalists should rule, and that traitors should be punished, were fully endorsed. The real bone and sinew of the masses, mostly of the working classes, were present.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 2.—The steamer *Wyoming*, from Jacksonville, Florida, for New York, has arrived, short of coal. She encountered heavy weather.

THIRD EDITION

FROM NEW ORLEANS AND MEXICO.

Bribery and Corruption Case—Forced Sales—Fresh Austrian Troops for Mexico—The Old City Indebtedness, Etc.

NEW ORLEANS, March 1.—The steamer *Star of the Union* has arrived from New York.

The case of the United States vs. Colonel U. Robinson, charged with receiving bribes, and bribing or attempting to bribe General S. A. Hurlbut, formerly commanding the Department of the Gulf, has come up before the United States Circuit Court for trial on *demurrer*. It is held under advisement.

The House to-day passed a bill requiring, for two years, the full appraised value to be realized on forced sales or claims due before June, 1865.

The Mexican *Times* of January 27 says fresh foreign troops are daily arriving.

The 3d Michigan Cavalry has arrived from Texas en route for home.

The approaching city election attracts general attention. John Nixon, of the *Crescent*, is a candidate for Mayor. A number of prominent and influential citizens have requested Judge Ogden to run.

The indebtedness of the old city of New Orleans was, on the 31st of December last, what is called a consolidated debt, $637,000, being a diminution of $200,000 in one year.

A committee of the Legislature left for Washington to-day for the purpose of placing before the President their views of affairs in Louisiana.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to the Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, March 2.

Death of a Secretary of Legation.

William A. Browning died here this morning, after several weeks sickness. He was secretary to Andrew Johnson before and while the latter was Governor of Tennessee, and afterwards became President Johnson's private secretary. About two months since he was appointed Secretary of Legation to the Republic of Mexico.

Maximilian's Forces in Mexico.

An American officer who has been lately in the service of Maximilian, has arrived in Washington. He states that in January the Imperial force was, in round numbers, as follows:—French troops, 30,000; Austrian, Belgian, Egyptian, etc., 10,000; Mexican guerillas, 5000. This force includes twelve regiments of cavalry. Maximilian has a native force of 30,000, on paper, under foreign officers, but this is utterly unavailable, as whenever the attempt is made to muster it for service, desertions take place in such numbers that the services of all the reliable troops in the neighborhood of its rendezvous is required to make arrests.

The Financial Situation.

The United States Treasurer now holds thirty five million dollars in Government securities for the seventy-three million dollars now held by the different banks throughout the United States designated as depositories of public monies. Of the entire number of public depositories but four have more money on deposit than the amount of their securities. The redemption at the Treasury [Department, yesterday, amounted to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Scarcity of Loyal Mail Agents in Alabama.

The Government, not finding a loyal man in Alabama who would take the test oath, and become a mail agent over the route from Mobile to the Mississippi, imported a Philadelphian there. He passed through the city on his Southern mission yesterday.

General Butler Busy.

General Butler is busily engaged in preparing his argument on behalf of the Government in the case which is to come up in the United States Supreme Court on Monday next, testing the validity of the trial of certain Indian Rebels before a Military Commission. Ex-Attorney-General Black is opposed. The case is one of great interest, and the presence of two such able Constitutional lawyers engaged therein will draw attention momentarily from the now crowded halls of Congress.

The Tennessee Delegation.

It is probably no breach of propriety to state what has unquestionably been drawn from some members of the Committee of Fifteen, that on Monday next a bill will be reported declaring the loyal representatives from Tennessee admitted to seats in Congress. The measure, it is confidently asserted, will pass by a large vote, even should Messrs. Sumner and Stevens deem it their duty to oppose.

The Course of Congress.

The temperate dignity with which Congress has deported itself since the irritating Presidential speech of the 22d, finds approval not only in hundreds of letters from representative Union men in nearly every Congressional District sent members here, but has unquestionably improved the political atmosphere at both ends of the avenue, at least such is the averment of a prominent executive officer of the Government to-day.

The President and Senator Sumner.

A report in general circulation to the effect that the President had sent an autograph letter to Senator Sumner, apologizing for his rude allusion to him by name on a recent occasion, has caused numerous inquiries to be addressed to the Senator as to the facts. The nearest approach to the truth in the matter is probably that the propriety of such a course had been suggested to the President.

The Fenian Uprising.

WORCESTER, Mass., March 2.—The Fenians of Massachusetts are on the alert. The news by the *Asia* of the suspension of the habeas corpus in Ireland has caused great excitement among the Brotherhood. Major McConville, State Centre of Massachusetts, has issued a stirring call to the Brotherhood in the State to hold themselves in readiness for immediate action.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Friday, March 2, 1866.

The stock market opened dull this morning, and prices are unsettled and drooping. Government bonds are firmly held at the advance, but the transactions are limited. 5-20s sold at 103@103¼. 104¼ was bid for 8s of 1881; 99¾ for 7·30s; and 90½ for 10-40s, coupons off. State and City loans are without change. Pennsylvania 5s sold at 86½; new City 6s at 91½; and old do. at 87¼.

Railroad shares, as we have noticed for some time past, continue the most active on the list, but at a decline. Reading sold at 49¾@50, the former rate a decline of ⅝; Catawissa preferred at 33½, a decline of ¼; Pennsylvania Railroad at 56½, no change; Camden and Amboy at 117, no change; and Philadelphia and Erie at 30, a decline of ⅝. 30 was bid for Little Schuylkill; 54¼ for Minehill; 36½ for North Pennsylvania; 63 for Lehigh Valley; 39 for Elmira preferred; 24¼ for Catawissa common; and 44½ for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railway shares continue very dull. Hestonville sold at 34; 72½ was bid for Second and Third; 18 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 35 for Spruce and Pine; and 21 for Union.

In Canal shares there is nothing doing. 20 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred; 51½ for Lehigh Navigation; 114 for Morris Canal preferred; 31½ for Delaware Division; and 58 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

Bank shares are in good demand. Farmers' and Mechanics' sold at 122½; Girard at 52½; and Southwark at 105. 204 was bid for North America; 140 for Philadelphia; 55 for Commercial; 28 for Mechanics'; 98 for Kensington; 62 for City; 40 for Consolidation; 62½ for Corn Exchange; and 55 for Union.

In Oil shares there is little or nothing doing.

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—

"Money on call is 7 per cent. Occasional loans upon Governments are made at less and stocks are loaned at lower rates. At Bank there is more paper offered, and without success. At the discount houses prime paper cannot be used under 7½ per cent. in any amount, and good names can be had at 8@9. For ordinary bills 10@15 is the rate. Loans upon merchandise are made at rates which will soon put the owners of such goods out of the field. We hear of cases where 2½ per cent for 80 days and 7 per cent. interest is paid, or 22 per cent. per annum. Owners of goods thus hypothecated will at no remote time see that the cheapest way would have been to close out by auction at the market. While merchants are struggling against the natural course of prices, new crops of all kinds, and new manufactures are steadily being produced, and will soon be felt upon prices to their further depression. There is to be no expansion of the currency in any form, and contraction is sure to be accomplished as the year wears on, and the less people owe the better."

—At a meeting of Bank officers held on the 27th of February in New York city, the following resolutions were presented, adopted, and a copy ordered to be sent to the Secretary of the Treasury, signed by the officers of the meeting:

Whereas, Measures are under consideration in Congress for the consolidation of the public debt, having also in view, as their ultimate object, the restoration of the currency to a specie basis:—

Resolved, That this Association deem all these deliberations to be timely and appropriate, and to be demanded by the best interests of the country.

Resolved, That we deem it to be an indispensable prerequisite of such measures that a systematic plan be adopted for the regular redemption of National Bank notes, as recommended both by the Secretary of the Treasury and the Controller of the Currency.

Resolved, That without such a plan in effective operation, any movement towards the curtailment of the legal tender issues will inevitably result in the substitution of a currency calculated to protract indefinitely existing financial difficulties, and to increase the embarrassments both of the Government and the people.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$10000 U S 5-20s 62 its.	103½	100 sh Reading	49½
$2200 do. reg. lots.	103	100 sh Cata pf	s30 33½
$200 Penna 5s	85½	100 sh do	33½
$100 City 6s, old	87½	200 sh do	b5. lots 33½
$100 do	87½	100 sh do	b10 33½
$1700 do	gas 87½	200 sh Penna R	its b5 56½
$2000 do	gas 87½	7 sh do	lots 56½
$2000 do	gas 87½	100 sh do	b20 56½
$8700 do	new lts 91½	7 sh do	56½
$8000 do	mun lots 91½	100 sh Union Canal	2½
$1000 Pa R 1st mort	96½	8 sh Cam & Am	117
140 sh Reading	b30 50	20 sh Ph & R	its. b5 30
100 sh do	49½	100 sh do	30
100 sh do	int s5wn 49½	100 sh do	30
100 sh do	49½	8 sh F and M. Bk	122½
100 sh do	s10 49½	25 sh Girard Bk	its 55½
100 sh do	s30 49½	100 sh Fulton Coal	7
100 sh do	49½	100 sh Swatara	2½
100 sh do	int s5wn 49½	360 sh St Nch Cl	lots 8½
100 sh do	b5 49½	100 sh Hest'v	b5 34
100 sh do	s10 49½	10 sh Southw'k Bk	105
100 sh do	s5int 49½		

HARPER, DURBEY & Co. quote as follows:—

	Buying.	Selling.
American Gold	135½	136½
American Silver, 1s and 2s	130½	131½
American Silver Dimes and Half Dimes	127	128
Pennsylvania Currency	⅛	¼
New York Exchange	1-20	par.

PHILAD'A GOLD EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

10 A. M.	135½	12 M.	135½
11 A. M.	136¼	1 P. M.	136½

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, March 2.—There is a fair feeling in the Flour Market, and the stock, particularly of winter wheat, is very small. There is a steady inquiry, and about 1000 bbls. were sold at $6·50 ₰ bbl. for superfine, $7@8 for extras, $8@9 for Northwestern extra family, $10@10 25 for good Pennsylvania extra family, and $11@18 for fancy lots, according to quality. Small sales of Rye Flour at $4 75. Prices of Corn Meal are entirely nominal.

There is very little good Wheat here, and this is the only description wanted. Small sales of red at $2@2 25, and white at $2 30@2 55. Rye is steady at 85 cents. Corn is in good request, and 4@5000 bushels yellow sold at 74 cents afloat and 72 cents in store; also, 7000 bushels at New Castle, on terms kept secret. Oats are better; 1000 bushels afloat sold at 49 cents. Pennsylvania Barley is worth 70@75 cents, and Malt ranges from $1 35 to $1 45.

Cloverseed is firmer, with sales at $6@6·60. No change in Timothy. Flaxseed sells at $2 80@2·90 per barrel.

Whisky is held firmly. Small sales at $2 30.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, March 2.—Cotton is quiet at 43@44 cents for middling. Flour is quiet; sales of 10 000 bbls. at unchanged prices; Southern unchanged, 600 bbls. sold; Canadian firm, 350 bbls. sold. Wheat advancing. Corn dull. Beef steady. Pork steady at $28@28·12½ for mess. Lard heavy at 17@19 cents. Whisky firm but quiet.

NEW YORK, March 2.—Stocks are lower, closing dull. Chicago and Rock Island, 105½; Cumberland preferred, 45; Illinois Central, 115½; Michigan Southern, 69½; New York Central, 91½; Reading, 99½; Hudson River, 103½; Canton Co., 44½; Erie, 86½; Western Union, 66½; United States Coupons, 1881, 104½; do. 1862, 103½; do. 1064 103; Ten-forties 90½; Treasury 7 3-10s, 99¼@99½; Gold, 136.

The Spanish Pacific Squadron.

NEW YORK, March 2.—A letter from Havana to the *Herald* says the Captain-General has received orders to send 5000 troops to join the Spanish Pacific Squadron.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon the Most Important Topics of the Hour.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Civil Rights.

From the Tribune.

Whatever else may fail, we trust that Mr. Trumbull's bill extending legal protection to the civil rights of blacks, which has already passed the Senate, will soon pass the House also. That it is urgently needed the action of Southern legislatures abundantly prove. Say, if you can, that all the direct and positive testimony of white outrages on the freedmen is false—and there is more of it that can be cited in support of any fact in history—yet the single fact that no single Southern legislature has yet recognized the right of blacks to the civil rights accorded to every white alien suffices to prove the need of such legislation by Congress as Mr. Trumbull's bill provides. We believe no single Southern State has yet enabled blacks to sue and be sued, to give testimony and rebut testimony, on equal terms with whites. All that they do, under the pressure of necessity, is meanly, grudgingly, shabbily done. What can be more absurd than to provide that a black may testify in cases between blacks and whites, but *not* when the parties are both white? If he would ever swear falsely, would he not be likely to do so in a case between a white and a black? And if his oath can be taken in cases where he will naturally have a bias, why not in cases where he is likely to have none?

Consider the case of a riotous white attack on a colored school kept by a white woman. A black who witnessed the outrage is called to tell what he knows, and turned off because the schoolma'am was white like the rowdies; so he is not a competent witness unless he can swear that the roughs assaulted also a pupil; then he may be. Why is the distinction made but to insult and degrade the blacks?

The Cincinnati *Commercial* has a letter from a correspondent travelling through Mississippi, who states that the barbarous Vagrant law recently passed by the Rebel State Legislature is rigidly enforced, and under its provisions the freed slaves are rapidly being re-enslaved. No negro is allowed to buy, rent, or lease any real estate; all minors of any value are taken from their parents and bound out to planters; and every freedman who does not contract for a year's labor is taken up as a vagrant. The officers of the Freedmen's Bureau are often not accessible, and the freedmen are kept back, by the distance, from complaining. Finally, as the writer estimates, it would take an army of twenty thousand men to compel the planters to do justice to the freedmen.

Mr. Trumbull's bill takes right hold of this matter, and subjects the oppressors to pains and penalties which they will seldom choose to invoke. We pray that it be passed soon, even though it should cost the Copperheads and impenitent Rebels more than they can well afford to pay for the powder they will expend in celebrating the veto.

Loyalty in Texas.

From the Tribune.

Andrew J. Hamilton is a Unionist on whose loyalty there is no discount. He was elected to Congress in 1859 over the regular Democratic candidate, because the latter, with the entire regular ticket, was for secession, while the people were not. When the other Texas members seceded from Congress, in 1864, he staid and made a hearty Union speech. He went home a Unionist, remained there a Unionist, until he had to flee for his life; then he came North a Unionist, and spoke often and zealously for the Union and the war. He went back a Unionist when he could do so, and was appointed Governor as a Unionist. And now he sends a message to the Convention recently assembled to reconstruct the State, wherein he says:—

"It is a favorite phrase of many that 'this is a white man's government;' and it is declared to be the main duty of those who represent the people, at the present time, to take care that it shall continue to be so. I thank God that this is a white man's Government; and I humbly trust that the time will never come when it shall cease to be so. But if, by the declaration that this is a white man's government, it is meant that the black man is to be excluded from its benefits, and forever wholly debarred from the exercise of political privileges under it, then I most respectfully take issue with the proposition, as matter of fact, and with the views of those by whom it is maintained. Black men do now enjoy, and have long enjoyed, the exercise of political privileges, as well as of civil rights, under the Government of the United States.

"The election of a President of the United States might by possibility be determined by the votes of black men, in the great State of New York. Is it, then, a matter of fact that this Government is not the Government of the black man as well as of the white? And if, in the past, black men have enjoyed civil rights, and been admitted to the exercise of political privileges under the Government of the United States, is it likely that the emancipation, which is regarded by a majority of the nation as a great and glorious event in the history of the human race, will not be followed, in due time, by the enlargement of the rights and privileges of the people who are declared to be enfranchised?

"In my judgment, gentlemen, it is the part of wisdom to provide in the organic law of the State that the freedmen in our midst shall enjoy civil rights on an equality with the white population of the State. More than this, I believe it would be unwise to exclude the freedmen in our midst from the exercise of political privileges, by making the enjoyment of those privileges depend upon the accident of birth or color."

—Nobly spoken this, as becomes its loyal and large-hearted author. And now we will see how the ex-Rebels who rule the Convention will respond to it.

The Reconstruction of Hungary.

From the Tribune.

The relation of Austria to Hungary, and the gradual recovery by the latter of her old constitutional rights, are, at present, among the most interesting questions of European politics. By the rescript of September 20, 1865, the Emperor renounced the policy of reducing Hungary to the rank of an Austrian province, and of consolidating it with all the other crown-lands into one equally administered empire. The rescript was a frank acknowledgment that the resistance of the Hungarians to the centralizing policy of the Austrian Government had proved to be insurmountable, and that the Government was willing to attempt a reconciliation, which, of course, involved a recognition of at least a large portion of the chief Hungarian demands.

The Hungarians have shown, at this important crisis of their national history, a remarkable firmness. The party differences prevailing during the year 1861 were not already disregarded, but the three different parties which again appeared during the electoral campaign—Old Conservatives, Liberal Constitutionalists ("Address party"), and Radical Constitutionalists ("Resolution party")—drew nearer to each other, and united in the advocacy of a national platform common to all of them. The views of the Diet, which was opened by the Emperor on December 14 by a speech highly acceptable to the Hungarians, have been defined with admirable clearness in an address drawn up by Mr. Deak, and presented on February 8 to the Diet.

The great object of the Hungarians is to obtain a full recognition of the "Pragmatic Sanction," by which the House of Austria in the last century bound itself to respect the constitutional rights of the Hungarians, together with a restoration of the old landmarks of the kingdom. Before 1849, Transylvania, Croatia, Sclavonia, and Dalmatia formed parts of Hungary, which contained a population of not less than 15,000,000, or nearly one-half of the total population of Austria. In 1849, the Austrian Government, in order to break the power of the Hungarians, detached a number of districts from the dismembered kingdom, and thus reduced the number of its inhabitants to 9,000,000. Not content with this infringement of the old rights of Hungary, the Austrian Government tried to turn the national aspirations which have, of late, played so important a part in the political history of Europe, to their advantage, and to incite the non-Magyar nationalities of the countries belonging to the Hungarian crown against the Magyars, the predominant race. The great diversity of races in these countries furnished to shrewd statesmen a most favorable ground for such operations, as will be seen from the following race statistics:—

Countries connected with the Hungarian Crown.	Germans.	Sclavs.	Roumanians.	Magyars.	Race.	Other
Dalmatia		260,310	45,000			1,318
Hungary	1,221,114	2,631,442	1,171,670	4,353,987		456,948
Croatia and Sclavonia	24,470	818,345	537	12,779		7,632
Transylvania	260,364	2,593	1,104,322	517,577		102,312
Military Frontier	39,499	875,197	140,826	4,906		2,349
Total	1,484,948	4,606,804	2,462,361	4,369,234		570,559

This table shows that the non-Magyar nationalities combined have a large majority over the Magyars, and the endeavors of the Austrian Government to incite the former against the latter were not altogether unsuccessful. The Germans and Roumanians in Transylvania prevailed upon the Diet of their Province to send deputies to the Austrian Parliament at Vienna, notwithstanding the protest of Hungary; and the Croatians, although they did not take the same step, showed an intention of separating permanently their union with Hungary and of uniting with their kindred in Austria and Turkey for the formation of a Servian nation. Even in Hungary proper, a large number of the Sclavi appeared to be eager to ally themselves with the Austrian Government against the Magyar nationality.

Notwithstanding this very serious danger, the Hungarians have been successful in their resistance to the centralizing policy of the Austrian Government, and the latter has publicly confessed its inability to break this resistance. Of course, the Hungarians make a full reconciliation dependent upon the restoration of their former frontiers, and the Austrian Government has not only ceased its opposition to the accomplishment of this desire, but it has used its influence both in Transylvania and Croatia for inducing the provincial Diets to resume their former relation to the Hungarian crown. The Austrian Government has requested the Diets of those two provinces to send their deputies to the Hungarian Diet at Pesth. Both have complied with this request (the Croatian Diet by a majority of only four), and the Magyars will have the great satisfaction of seeing again the whole territory connected with the Hungarian crown represented at their Diet.

The Magyars disavow any intention to suppress the other nationalities of the Hungarian territory; but this, of course, does not exclude an inevitable tendency to consolidate gradually the Hungarian countries into one political body, and to strengthen more and more the Magyar ascendancy. With regard to Austria, any success that may further attend the endeavors of the Hungarians will promote the schemes of the "dualists," who want to dissolve Austria into at least two portions, entirely independent of each other in their administration. Both questions—that of the different and conflicting nationalities within the borders of the lands connected with the Hungarian crown and the relation of Hungary to Austria—constitute problems the solution of which is beset with more than ordinary difficulties, and will, undoubtedly, form an interesting chapter in the history of the second half of the nineteenth century.

Trade with British America—A New Bill.

From the Times.

The bill to regulate trade with the British North American Provinces, printed at length in our columns on Wednesday, affords ground for hoping that the Committee of Ways and Means are not unmindful of the embarrassment with which the country is threatened as a consequence of the sudden breaking off of the Reciprocity negotiation.

The scope of the measure as now submitted is not more comprehensive than that of the memorandum with which the Committee repelled the Provincial overtures. In its details, however, a decided improvement is observable. Prohibitory duties have been in many instances exchanged for duties which, though yet high, are by comparison favorable; and the *ad valorem* principle has been adopted extensively, instead of a uniform series of specific duties. The free list proposed remains absurdly small embracing but five articles, only one of which is exported by Canada. The duties to be levied upon lumber are no longer extravagant, and are graduated not unjustly. Whatever be their amount, they will be paid by the American consumer, for the superiority of the Canadian article renders its admission into our market indispensable. In a few cases, as our mercantile readers have no doubt observed, prohibitory rates are adhered to, and in yet others a reduction may be urged, without forgetting what is due to our own producers.

For manufactures the Committee make no provision. May we not with confidence open our markets to products of Provincial industry not embraced within the present schedule, in consideration of our manufactures being admitted into the Provinces on equitable terms? By such an arrangement one of the oldest objections to the expiring treaty would be obviated.

In the enumeration of equivalents which form the proviso appended to the bill, we discover two omissions, both important, and both the more notable because indicated by the original memorandum of the Provincial delegates. We allude to the expressed readiness of Canada to assimilate her patent laws to those of the United States, and also to adapt her excise duties upon beer, spirits, and tobacco to the United States standard, with the view of preventing illicit trade. Did the Committee overlook these proposed concessions? They seem to us sufficiently liberal and important, not only to call for notice, but to justify correspondingly liberal concessions in return.

But we will not attempt to discuss with minuteness the features of the measure as it stands, or to judge of the relative fitness of particular duties which it is proposed to levy on Provincial products. The chief value of the bill in its present shape we take to be the evidence it affords of a greater willingness on the part of the committee to entertain the question of reciprocal trade in a spirit worthy of its importance. In looking at the terms of the proposition made by the representatives of the Provinces, we do not suppose that the scale of duties drafted by the committee will be accepted without material reduction on almost every item. But the subject is at least reopened. There is a possibility that negotiations may be resumed while there is yet time to avert the complications incident to the threatening aspect of the fishery question.

It is to be hoped that the Ways and Means Committee will consider the measure in the light of a basis for discussion and negotiation, rather than of a scheme to which they are irrevocably committed. In the latter sense, we apprehend that it will be practically inoperative, since in the main it differs so widely from the Provincial plan. As the ground work of intelligent and friendly deliberation, it may be acceptable, and in this sense chiefly we consider it valuable.

The National Income—Its Steady and Unparalleled Increase.

From the Times.

The increase of the National Treasury, from Customs duties at New York, the first three days of this week, has averaged $626,370 a day, as follows:—Monday, $969,839; Tuesday, $446,271; Wednesday, $463,000; making the total for the month of February, $12,018,659, against only $4,623,214 same month last year. This shows an increase in the month just closed of $7,195,445. The aggregate income from this source through the single port of New York thus far in the current fiscal year, commencing with July 1, 1865, is $30,265,621, or a monthly average of $11,275,000, equal to the enormous annual amount of $135,300,436, which would leave less than forty-six millions to be made up by the out-ports, in order to realize an estimate of $180,000,000, as the aggregate of the year's revenue from Customs duties exclusively.

This revenue is specifically pledged to meet the annual coin-interest charge on the national debt, which, at the date of the latest official exhibit (December, 1865), stood at $68,032,275. The disbursements on the coin-interest account through the United States Sub-Treasury in this city, since the 1st of July, 1865, have been only $29,277,534, or less than a third of the customs receipts of the office, which now holds a cash balance (in coin and currency) to the credit of the Government of $106,128,646, against $82,551,643 on the 1st of February. The receipts of the office from all sources, in the past month, were one hundred and forty-five and a half millions of dollars.

Government has also received two hundred and twenty million dollars from internal revenue in the past thirty-three weeks of the current fiscal year, or equal to a weekly average of over six million and six hundred thousand dollars, which would give a yearly aggregate of nearly three hundred and forty-four million dollars.

Added to the probable customs revenue in coin, on the basis of the ruling price of gold, this would make the national income from both sources mentioned above, for the whole year, equal to five hundred and ninety million dollars in lawful money, or eighteen million dollars in excess of the calculation in our paper of the 17th ult. Add again to this the anticipated revenue from sales of public lands and other miscellaneous sources, and we may fairly assume that the grand income of the National Treasury for the year ending on the 30th of June next, will approximate six hundred and fifty million dollars in currency.

It would seem obvious, from these facts, that Secretary McCulloch can experience no insurmountable difficulty in his efforts to make adequate provision for all the recognized obligations of the Government on or before maturity, as well as to resolutely inaugurate the policy of reducing the indebtedness, and strengthening the credit of the nation, which objects he steadily aims to accomplish by every legitimate means subject to his wise and patriotic control.

The Recent Events at Washington and Our Relations With England and France.

From the Herald.

The recent extraordinary events at Washington will doubtless create a European sensation in reference to American affairs. In England and France especially, we may be sure that the aristocratic party and the Imperial party will make the most of the rupture between President Johnson and the ruling radical faction of Congress to prove the instability and incurable discord and demoralization of the "great republic."

The conflict between our Executive and Congress in reference to Southern restoration, we may expect, will be ventilated by our enemies abroad in every way calculated to prejudice our political system and our national credit. We shall, probably, have soon enough from the London *Times* and its co-laborers their old predictions revived, that the American Union has escaped the whirlpool of a great rebellion only to be shivered against the rock of reconstruction; that the sympathizing elements of the Northern democracy, which were powerless to assist the South during the war, will now, under cover of an Administration elected by the Union war party, prove sufficiently strong to break that party into pieces; to restore the peace democracy to power, and, with the aid of the South, thus reinstated in Congress, powerful and prompt to repudiate the national war debt as a peace offering to the South, and equally ready to establish the Southern black race under a system of State regulations, reviving everything of the old system of slavery but the name. From England and France we may reasonably look for this reading of our horoscope from the late startling events in Washington; or that the Union war party, broken up, will open the way to such a conflict of parties, factions, and sections as can only end in a Northern insurrection, and in the division of the Union, not into two, but into half a dozen wrangling confederacies of the South American type.

We cannot regard such European misrepresentations as improbable, when they have already been suggested by the debates in Congress. Nor can we hope that they will pass off without prejudice to us, considering the mischievous consequences of such misrepresentations of our national cause and prospects during the war. What satisfactory explanation of the present deadlock between the legislative and the executive departments at Washington can be made by our friends abroad, when there is no prospect of a compromise? Why may not Lord Clarendon accept this state of things as giving him an indemnite term of grace touching a settlement of those claims arising against England from the depredations upon our commerce of Anglo-Rebel pirates or privateers? Why may not Louis Napoleon say it is the fight of the Girondists and Jacobins in America, quietly instruct his Minister of Foreign Affairs to notify the Government of the United States that the Emperor has changed his mind, and that the French troops, instead of being withdrawn from Mexico, would be reinforced for the protection of those interests which France cannot relinquish?

From our latest European advices it appears that Marshal Forey (the original commander of the French Mexican expedition) had stated in the Imperial Senate "that the return of the French troops from Mexico could not take place so speedily as appeared to be desired in France, and he even advised that fresh reinforcements should be sent out." To this M. Rouher responded "that Marshal Forey had expressed in his speech merely a private opinion, the views of the Government upon this subject being those contained in the speech from the throne and the drafts from the address." Now, the Emperor has no doubt been playing off these two members of his Senate against each other; for he has his prestige to sustain at home and his promises to remember towards the United States. It is only the repetition of his double-dealing policy between Italy and the Pope, in reference to the withdrawal of the French troops from Rome. We shall not be surprised, however, if a few weeks hence Napoleon shall define his position to be that of Marshal Forey, under the idea that pending our existing troubles at Washington there will be nothing to apprehend from Mr. Seward's remonstrances. Acting under the same influences, we shall perhaps in due time have a change in the present conciliatory tone of the leading British journals in regard to our complaints of British neutrality during the late Rebellion.

Surely we have nothing to expect from the vigilant and jealous enemies in Europe of our popular institutions and our overshadowing power as a united people, but that they will turn our internal discords to the best account against us, in every way. Nor can we undertake to promise that the damages which may thus result to our political prestige abroad, and to our commercial and financial interests, will be trifling, when from the present disagreements between Congress and the Executive the prospect is that the status of the Southern States and of parties in the North will be unsettled and productive only of violent party agitation for several years to come. Hence, in view of our foreign relations, as well as our domestic interests, we appeal to the Republican majorities of Congress to meet in council for the purpose of a harmonious understanding with the Executive, as the question of paramount importance to the country and to the party, at home and abroad.

Radical Campaign against the President.

From the World.

The sprouting verdancy of those hopeful Republicans who, for the last five days, have been prophesying a reconciliation between the President and Congress, is nipped by an untimely frost. The *Times*, which has been the chief organ of the rose-water Republicans, published yesterday a Washington despatch (its editor is in Washington, with the best opportunities of information) describing the energy, promptitude, and thoroughness of the new radical campaign against the President. As the facts are no doubt authentic, they deserve the prominence which we here give them:—"The Radicals," so runs the despatch, "have opened a vigorous and practical campaign against the President. The committee appointed at the caucus last Friday evening is thorough and intense in its determination for a break with Mr. Johnson. It has had several meetings on the subject, and has resolved to raise $50,000, by levy upon officeholders and by subscription, for the vigorous prosecution of the war. It has decided to print and circulate enormous editions of Trumbull's and Fessenden's replies to the veto message, and of the elaborate and virulent attack made upon the President a few days since in the House by Mr. Williams, of Pennsylvania. It has made an assessment of $20 upon each of the Union members of Congress, some of whom have paid up, and others are holding the matter under consideration. They propose also to make Jay Cooke treasurer of the organization, and to take rooms on Pennsylvania avenue as the headquarters of the new crusade. As everybody anticipated, Colonel Forney, D. D., has lost no time in presenting himself as a candidate for the honors and rewards of martyrdom. He has sent an elaborate memorial to the committee, representing that the *Chronicle* is a losing concern, and appealing to them and their constituents for substantial aid. The committee voted to give him their printing, and to pay for and circulate as public documents such editorials as may serve their turn. It is understood that the committee is also deliberating upon the most feasible means of crushing out all opposition in the Union ranks to their designs."

It is amazing that any experienced politician could have anticipated anything but a vigorous war on the President after his veto message and anniversary speech. The speech clinched the nail driven by the message, and fixed his policy in respect to the main question on which the politics of the country now turn. As a Republican contemporary remarks, with sagacious appreciation:—"The question is not whether the view of the President, or of Congress, touching the continuance of the Freedmen's Bureau, and the enlargement of its powers, is the soundest and most beneficial. This proposition does not stand by itself. It is correlative to a whole system of ideas and measures which must either stand with it or fall with it." In vetoing that bill the President committed himself against the whole order of ideas, the entire system of policy, of the predominant faction of the Republican party. The very core of the Republican policy is a fussy philanthropy for the negro. Ever since that party was organized it has made the negro the grand pivot on which the whole politics of the country have turned. The veto is a vigorous blow at that system. It is the striking of the great bell in the tower to mark the beginning of a new era. For the last generation our politics have revolved about the negro; for the next they are to revolve about the Union. The veto brings out, in bold relief, a fundamental difference in the whole mode of thought which prevails respectively in the Capitol and the Presidential mansion.

This crisis was clearly foreseen as inevitable by all men of common discernment before Congress met. If President Johnson were of the same yielding temper as his predecessor, it might have been avoided. The radicals always gained gradually upon Mr. Lincoln, and never failed, in the end, to carry their points. Mr. Johnson is made of sterner stuff. His singular tenacity of purpose makes him an unpromising subject for this kind of experimentation. He was too much in earnest to vapor and threaten in advance; but the very first opportunity of striking at the Congressional policy was improved. It was a word and a blow; the blow dealt first, the indignant words coming afterwards.

The rage of Forney, and the copious overflowings of his vituperative denunciations, have a value as evidence quite out of proportion to the importance of the man. Forney is a great adept in the art of feathering his own nest. He is Secretary of the Senate, and means to keep his place. His intercourse with a majority of the Senators is on a confidential footing. He has the means of knowing that the scurrilous abuse he is daily heaping on the President is not displeasing to those on whose votes he is dependent. He no doubt judges as truly of the temper and views of a majority of the Senate as Mr. Speaker Colfax or Mr. Clerk McPherson did of the House, when, before the commencement of the session, they were candidates for re-election, and purchased what they wanted by successful subserviency. A popularity-hunter like Colfax is a vane pointing always in the direction of the wind. He bet, with a member of the House, a box of cigars that the President would not veto the Freedmen's Bureau bill; and sent his lorient to the member's desk marked, "From a victim of misplaced confidence." By thus making the floor of the House the scene of a public slur on the President, he indicated his sense of the way his party would regard the veto.

We do not see how, as politicians, the radicals could pursue any other course than the one they have adopted. The President has done his best to render them and their policy odious. If the Union is restored without negro suffrage, they have no future. Arithmetic enough to add the white voters of the South to the Northern vote for General McClellan is all that is needed to demonstrate that the Republican party will be a minority the moment the Union is restored. The radicals have nothing to hope afterwards, nor anything to expect meanwhile from submission to the policy of the President. If they must sink into obscurity, they had rather go down as martyrs than as apostates. No part remains open to them but a fierce war upon the President. We subjoin some specimens of the temper in which they are conducting it:—

(Forney on the President.)

Yesterday's speech of the President is a fragrant supplement to the veto—a misty exemplification of the new heralding, that loyalty, not treason, is the crime to be punished and made infamous. Nobody has yet been found, not even a Copperhead, to justify its delirious abuse and staggering logic. As I read it, I noted how it has alarmed the architects of the new party, and added confidence and concert of action to the Republican columns.

(Forney at a later date.)

There is not a Union member in either branch of Congress whose cable is not covered with the fiercest denunciations of Andrew Johnson. Never have I known such an uprising. It is not exhausted in bitter scorn at stupendous ingratitude, but horror at a betrayal coming from a source in which such unlimited confidence had been reposed. The Rebellion itself was a great betrayal—an organized ingratitude—an armed, defiant surprise of a generous and protecting Government. But here is an act of individual ingratitude, so cold-blooded in its preparation, and intended to work such fatal consequences, that even the spirit of the Rebellion pales its ineffectual fires before it. For who can tell, unless the patriotic American people become an irresistible and instant unit, (unless they boldly put away from them, and repulse with indignant shame the trifles, consisting of their own money and their own offices, in the hands of a base custodian), what extremes this fatal blow will not reach? Nobody doubts now that unless there is a new and rarer virtue in the masses, the National Constitution will be hammered as a bull wark for slavery in another form in the South. * * * The American people soon rose to new sacrifices when the blow that killed Abraham Lincoln temporarily prostrated their hopes; and they will soon rise from their last misfortune, which, though not less expected, is scarcely less calamitous than the catastrophe of the 14th of April, 1865.

This torrent of delirious and infuriated vituperation, this foaming at the mouth like a dog in the agonies of hydrophobia, attest the heat of the Congressional atmosphere which Forney breathes. The following, from the Pittsburg *Gazette*, is a fair sample of the way the speech and veto take with the cooler radical press of the interior:—

Our private advices from Washington all concur that the President's demonstration at the theatre, on the 22d instant was most indecent and disreputable. The volunteer counsel of the assassins of President Lincoln were head actors in the performance. Wretches who deplored the escape of the Vice President from the knife of the assassin were there to applaud. Berret, the ex-Mayor of Washington, who was in Fort Lafayette; one man who was in the Old Capitol on suspicion of being one of the assassins, every one of the leading secessionists, and their fellows of high and low degree, were all on the side of the President. Mr Thomas B Florence was Master of Ceremonies, and the tickets of admission to the theatre bore his signature—a name, in the judgment of all Republicans saved from being infamous only by being contemptible.

The applause of the President at the White House, in its matter and surroundings, appalled the Conservatives. They telegraphed to Mr. Seward, at New York, to take care and not commit himself, and this explains why his speech was tame spiritless, and, in part, incoherent.

Seward, McCulloch, Welles, and Denison are with the President. Stanton, Harlan, and Speed do not consent to his new policy.

There is no truth in the statement that the radicals have driven the President into antagonism to them. For six months the President has been deliberately shaping affairs to make just the present issue with Congress and the country. His scheme is precisely as we have foreshadowed it for some weeks past. The Southern Rebels, the Northern Copperheads, Free Trade Republicans, and that stripe of Union Democrats whose anxiety extended only to the preservation of the national unity, are to be moulded into a new party. This is the length and the breadth of the scheme. The combination is, indeed, formidable. Of course, subterfuges of various sorts will be used to induce genuine Republicans to give in their adhesion to it. The present indications are that the masses of the Republicans will stand fast by their principles and organization.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

CARSON

GOLD MINING COMPANY.

CAPITAL STOCK....$500,000

NUMBER OF SHARES, 50,000.

Par Value and Subscription Price, $10.

WORKING CAPITAL, $50,000.

OFFICERS:

PRESIDENT,

COLONEL WILLIAM B. THOMAS.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER, pro tem,

J. HOPKINS TARR.

SOLICITOR,

WILLIAM L. HIRST, Esq.

DIRECTORS,

COLONEL WILLIAM B. THOMAS,
CHARLES S. OGDEN,
EDWIN MIDDLETON,
ALEXANDER J. HARPER,
WILLIAM BERGER.

The Land of this Company consists of about 120 Acres, in Mecklenburg county North Carolina, about 3½ miles from the town of Charlotte.

On this property fifteen shafts or pits have been opened and sunk to various depths, from 10 to 85 feet, demonstrating the existence of three parallel veins of ore of about 4 feet in width and about 15 feet apart, converging to a common centre at the depth of about 150 feet, forming one immense mass or vein of ore, extending in length through the property more than half a mile. There are also on this property other veins of ore unexplored. All these ores are known as the Brown Ores, and are very rich, yielding an average of about $200 per ton in gold, the above results having been demonstrated by the rude working of the mines for several years past, the risk of investment in undeveloped property is not incurred, and by the application of modern mining and reducing machinery the Company anticipate an immediate and large return for their money.

Having an ore that readily yields $200 per ton, some estimate can be made of the value of his property. With the present imperfect system of mining, ten tons of this ore can be taken out and reduced daily from every shaft opened, at an expense not exceeding $25 per ton, leaving a net daily profit of $1750 for each shaft worked by the Company.

The large working capital reserved will enable the Company at once to procure and erect the best modern machinery for manipulating the ores, by means of which the yield will be largely increased.

These mines, whilst they produce ores richer than those of Colorado or Nevada, have many advantages over them, particularly in an abundance of fuel and cheap labor, and the facility with which they can be worked during the entire year; whilst those of Colorado and Nevada can only be worked during the warm weather.

A test assay of an average specimen of the ore from the Carson Mines was made as late as the 27th of January of the present year, as will appear from the following certificate of Professors Booth and Garrett, the Assayers of the Philadelphia Mint:—

PHILADELPHIA, January 27, 1866

Dear Sir:—We have carefully assayed the sample of ore from "Carson Mine," North Carolina, and find it to yield ten ounces nine pennyweights of pure gold to the ton of ore. The coin value is therefore $216 92 per ton of ore. Yours, respectfully

BOOTH & GARRETT.

Dr. M. B. Taylor, No. 404 Walnut street, Philad.

Subscriptions to the Capital Stock will be received at the Office of the Company, No. 407 WALNUT Street, where samples of the ore may be seen, and full information given. 2 3

LIQUORS.

J. W. HAMMAR,

Importer and Wholesale Dealer in Foreign

BRANDIES, WINES,

AND

FINE OLD WHISKIES,

No. 620 MARKET STREET,

1 5 2m PHILADELPHIA.

M. NATHANS & SONS,

IMPORTERS OF

OF

BRANDIES, WINES, GINS, Etc.

No. 19 N. FRONT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

MOSES NATHANS,
HORACE A. NATHANS,
ORLANDO D. NATHANS. 1 1 9m

TEAS, &c.

TEAS REDUCED TO $1, AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

ROASTED COFFEE REDUCED TO 30 CTS. at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

40C. BEST MILD COFFEE, AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

TEAS AND COFFEES AT WHOLESALE prices, at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. Try them.

GREEN COFFEES FROM 22 TO 28 CTS. A pound, at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. Try them. 1 22

STOVES RANGES, &c.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT

DEEP SAND-JOINT

HOT-AIR FURNACE.

RANGES OF ALL SIZES.

ALSO, PHILEGAR'S NEW LOW PRESSURE STEAM HEATING APPARATUS.

FOR SALE BY

CHARLES WILLIAMS,

5 4 § No. 1132 MARKET STREET.

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.

STAMPS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 11 15

FINANCIAL.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

No. 114 S. THIRD STREET,

BANKERS,

AND

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

U. S. 6s OF 1881,
5-20s, OLD AND NEW,
10-40s; CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,
7-30 NOTES, 1st, 2d, and 3d Series.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made; Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for LADIES.

PHILADELPHIA, February, 1866. 2 7 6m

U. S. SECURITIES.

A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

BANKERS & BROKERS,

16 S. THIRD ST. | 3 NASSAU ST.

PHILADELPHIA. | NEW YORK.

STOCKS AND GOLD

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. 21

DAVIES BROTHERS,

No. 225 DOCK STREET,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

BUY AND SELL

UNITED STATES BONDS, 1881s, 5-20s, 10 40s.
UNITED STATES 7 3-10s, ALL ISSUES.
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS
Mercantile Paper and Loans on Collaterals negotiated.
Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. 1 21 §

HARPER, DURNEY & CO.,

BANKERS,

STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,

No. 55 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks and Loans bought and sold on Commission
Uncurrent Bank Notes, Coin, Etc., bought and sold.
Special attention paid to the purchase and sale of Oil Stocks. Deposits received, and interest allowed as per agreement. 12 1 3m

THE FIRST NATIONAL BAN

HAS REMOVED

During the erection of the new Bank building,

TO

No. 305 CHESNUT STREET

1 17 4p

5 20S.

7'30s,

WANTED.

DE HAVEN & BROTHERS

No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

1-7

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c

OPENING.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

WILL OPEN,

THURSDAY, MARCH 1,

A NEW LINE OF (2 26 12t

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

No. 814 CHESNUT Street.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,

8 24 § 706 CHESNUT STREET

S. SILBERMAN & CO., IMPORTERS OF FANCY GOODS, No. 13 S. FOURTH Street, PHILADELPHIA

Portemonnaies, Pocket Books Purses, Travelling Bags, Satchels Dressing Cases Ladies' Companions, Writing Desks, Portfolios, Work Boxes, Jewel Boxes, Photograph Albums, Opera Glasses, Field Glasses Spectacles, Card Cases China and Gilt Ornaments, Pocket Cutlery, Razors Combs, Brushes, Perfumery, Soaps, Fans Hair Nets, Hair Ornaments, Steel Jewelry, Jet Goods Cerpellan Goods, Bracelets, Neck aces, Belt Clasps, Studs, Sleeve Buttons Scarf Pins, Scarf Rings, Silk Watch Guards, Leather Guards Steel and Plated Chains Watch Keys, Shawl Pins Violin Strings, Beads of all kinds, Dolls, Rubber Balls, Gymnoses, Dice, Chessmen Chess Boards, Backgammon Boards, Playing Cards Pocket Flasks, Drinking Cups, Tobacco Pipes, Tobacco Boxes, Tobacco Pouches Match Boxes, Pipe Stems, Cigar Tubes, Cigar Cases 3 15 1y

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—THE undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper Paint for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.

JOHN R. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
3 11 DELAWARE Avenue, above LAUREL Street.

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS,

Of all descriptions
Of all descriptions, Always on hand,
Always on hand,

AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE, AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
One door below Seventh street,
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed. 2 5

MONUMENTS, TOMBS, GRAVE-STONES, Etc.

Just completed, a beautiful variety of ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS, TOMBS, AND GRAVE-STONES

Will be sold cheap for cash.
Work sent to any part of the United States.

HENRY S. TARR,
MARBLE WORKS,
1 24 wfm No. 710 GREEN Street, Philadelphia.

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, AND CATARRH.—J. ISAACS, M. D., Professor of the Eye and Ear treats all diseases appertaining to the above members with the utmost success. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city can be seen at his office, No. 519 PINE Street. The Medical Faculty are invited to accompany their patients as he has no secrets in his practice 10 2

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.

STAMPS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AS ANY AMOUNT. 11 15

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[*For Additional City Intelligence see Eighth Page.*]

PROCEEDINGS IN COUNCILS.—The stated meeting of Council, was held yesterday afternoon.

Select Council.—Communications from citizens, urging the necessity of improving Broad street, were presented.

The resolutions from the Board of Health in relation to the streets were received.

Mr. Spering characterized the resolutions as disrespectful in terms. The Board had caused these resolutions to be published before presenting them to Councils.

The motion to return to the Board of Health was agreed to.

The following ordinance from Common Council was then taken up:—

Section 1. The select and Common Councils of Philadelphia do ordain, that for the purpose of cleansing the streets, roads, and alleys of the city, it shall be divided into two districts, viz.:—All south of Market street including Market street and West Philadelphia, to be called the Southern District; all north of Market street to be called the Northern District; and the Mayor of the city is hereby authorized and directed to enter into contracts with competent persons for the cleansing of the streets of said districts, and the removal of all dirt, garbage, offal, ashes, dead animals, and other refuse matter therefrom, for five years, at a rate of charge to the city not exceeding ninety-five thousand dollars per annum, payable monthly in equal portions after said work is performed. Each of the said contracts shall be entered into with two or more good and sufficient sureties for its faithful fulfilment (to be approved by Councils), and the contracts shall particularly specify those streets in the business portions of the city which it shall be the duty of the said contractors to cleanse twice in each week, the work to be done at night or between the hours of 6 o'clock P. M. and 8 o'clock A. M.; and all other paved streets alleys, courts, lanes, gutters, and gutters under railway crossings, shall be cleansed at least once in each week, and all ashes, garbage, dirt, and other refuse matter removed therefrom; and the inlets to all public sewers to be at all times kept clean and clear of all obstructions; and the execution of all said work shall be under the supervision of the Chief Inspector of Streets and the Joint Committee of Councils on Cleansing the Streets: Provided, That in the opinion of the Mayor, upon his own information, or upon that of the said Chief Inspector, or Joint Committee, there shall be any failure on the part of the said contractors to perform all the requirements of said contracts, the Mayor may, by written notice to the said contractor or contractors, forthwith and absolutely annul the said contract or contracts; information whereof shall be communicated to Councils at their next stated meeting.

Section 2. One-twelfth of the whole amount of each contract as may be due each month to the said contractor, shall be retained by the Chief Inspector of Streets monthly, to enable him, under the supervision of the Committee on Street Cleansing, to perform any part of said work of cleansing that may be requisite by reason of any default on the part of any contractor or contractors.

Section 3. The Chief Inspector of Streets shall overlook and supervise the work of the contractor, and report any neglect on his part to the Committee on Street Cleansing; and notify the contractor or contractors of his or their neglect. If after such report and notice the contractor or contractors shall not proceed to remedy the complaint, the Committee on Street Cleansing may direct the Chief Inspector of Streets to perform the work at the expense of the contractor or contractors in default, the cost of performing the same to be paid out of the amount heretofore authorized to be retained.

Section 4. That so much of any ordinance as is altered, or is inconsistent, or supplied by this ordinance, be and the same is hereby repealed.

The ordinance gave rise to a lengthy discussion, in which Messrs. Hopkins, Gray, Barlow, Smith, Page, and Hodgson took part. Numerous amendments were proposed, but the bill finally passed by a vote of 17 yeas to 6 nays.

Common Council.—This body occupied their time in the discussion of a communication from the Board of Health referring to the cleansing of the streets.

Mr. Derbyshire submitted a resolution, "requesting the Legislature to pass an act prohibiting the sale of meats in all the streets, lanes, and alleys of the city, excepting in market-houses (appropriated for that purpose), north of Reed street and south of Lehigh avenue, and east of Fortieth street, to all others except farmers, and to them only who dispose of the produce of their own farms."

After some discussion the resolution was adopted.

AID FOR SOUTHERN SUFFERERS.—The Secretary of the American Union Commission in Philadelphia has just received a report from their agent in Georgia, from which we make the following extracts. We do so in the hope that the benevolent people of Pennsylvania and New Jersey will be induced to aid this noble institution in its patriotic and Christian labors.

After speaking of other matters, Mr. Adams, the Agent, goes on to say:—And now I introduce a subject about which I am becoming more and more interested every hour, and that is in reference to putting into operation a machinery of education here in Atlanta that will be adequate and effective.

There are in this city three hundred white children whom we ought to educate. They have learned of our Commission, and that Pennsylvania and New Jersey have undertaken, as their part of the work, to assist the State of Georgia in its present suffering condition. The mothers of these poor children come daily either to our office or to our school-house, and put in the most pitiful applications for them to be admitted. But how can we, with only one room at our disposal?—this is crammed to the uttermost already. One hundred and thirty names are now on the roll. As a result of our limited accommodation, one hundred have been turned away; they depart crying and sadly disappointed.

Many little ones, poor and destitute, have called to-day to get clothing from Miss P——. As they were trying on their garments their little faces brightened up, as they told me that they were going to school next Monday, and wanted to get rigged out. It was a sad thing to know, as I did, that their high hopes were destined to be blasted.

Since my arrival here I have gone over the city to seek for other rooms, but none are to be obtained. Every old shed even is occupied. The small hovel now in use for the school is dirty, and badly surrounded. It is eighteen by twenty feet, and has but one window, and costs us twenty dollars per month. To fit it up properly would cost two hundred dollars. It would then accommodate only fifty children as they should be accommodated at school. As they are now literally jammed together, they have a poor idea of what a school-room should be.

After consultation with a number of prominent gentlemen here, who appear truly grateful for the interest taken in the poor of the town, and finding the teachers and children must suffer in their health unless other quarters are provided, I have taken the responsibility to order a frame building erected twenty by forty-eight feet, with a partition in the centre, to cost five hundred dollars. Another building of the same dimensions ought to go up in another section of the city, but for this I shall wait your approval.

You have now at work teaching two most highly educated and estimable Christian ladies, from Ohio, and one of them has a sister in the city, ready to enter into the work of teaching at once, should you order the second room erected. The cost of carrying on the schools for the first year will be as follows:—

Erection of two buildings, $500	$1000
Plain furniture and books, $100	200
Salaries for four teachers, $350	2200
	$3400

If I could only see your wealthy men, or the people of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and portray the condition of these children and the hope indulged by their mothers, I feel that I could rely on their magnanimity to guarantee money enough to support their schools, as well as the schools of Macon, Athens, and other places you have undertaken.

These children have had no school privileges for four years past, and unless we give them they are not likely to have for one or two to come.

We would remind the public that Samuel Work, No 36 South Third street, Philadelphia, is Treasurer of this Commission, and that through this channel alone can the poor white children be reached in the State of Georgia.

ATTEMPT TO EXTORT MONEY.—An attempt was made yesterday afternoon, by a young man named G Woodruff Clark, who had boarded for several weeks at the United States Hotel, in this city, to extort money from the proprietor of the hotel, by presenting to him a letter, purporting to have been written by the cashier of the Second National Bank, at Cincinnati informing him that there was awaiting his order in the Eighth National Bank, New York, one hundred dollars. Clark offered the draft to the proprietor of the hotel as evidence of his ability to pay the amount of his indebtedness, thirty-one dollars.

For some cause suspicion was excited in reference to the genuineness of the draft, and when Clark was questioned about the matter, he exhibited signs of fear respecting the course he had taken. He was subsequently taken in charge by the keeper of the hotel, and, while being escorted to Alderman Hurley's office, attempted to make his escape, but was taken in charge and safely moved to the office in question. The accused is quite young and has respectable connections in the West. After a partial hearing he was held for a further hearing in the sum of $200.

DISCHARGED.—Mary Welsh, who had a hearing before Alderman Beitler a few days since, charged with receiving stolen goods, had a further hearing yesterday, and was discharged from custody.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COLLEGE OF DENTAL SURGERY.—The tenth annual commencement of the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery came off at Musical Fund Hall last evening. The exercises opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Bomberger, after which the degrees of the college were conferred upon the following-named graduates:—

John P. Adams, New York; George K. Barby, Virginia; Henry Bernard, New York; Thomas H. Bracfield, New Jersey; Francis A. Brewer, Missouri; Samuel C. Britton, Maryland; Charles Buffett, Ohio; Perley M. Christie, Pennsylvania; William H. Crary, New York; Edward S. Davenport, New York; Francesco Dominguez, Cuba; Eugene C. Flemand, Cuba; Hamilton Forrest, Maryland; Albert Hispe, Georgia; John A. Hauer, Pennsylvania; Milton Keim, Michigan; Washington K. Lineweaver, Pennsylvania; Francisco Miyottie, Cuba; James W Nelson, Tennessee; Henry S. Noble, New York; Francis A. Ramsay, Pennsylvania; Henry C. Register, Maryland; Louis Jose Sanchrup, Porto Rico; William Smedley, Pennsylvania; Henry J. Smith, Pennsylvania; James S. Thomas New York; William H Truman, Pennsylvania; Agustin de Varona, Cuba; Julian J. Vandervord, Maryland; John H. Vedder, New York; Ransom Walker, New York; William C. Warslaw, South Carolina; John B. Wheeler, New York; A. Lawrence, Massachusetts; J. M. Barrett, Pennsylvania; W. G. A. Bonwill, Delaware.

The Valedictory address was delivered by James Truman, D. D. S., Professor of Dental Physiology and Operative Dentistry. The exercises closed with the benediction.

It would be well to state here that all operations in the clinics of this institution are performed gratuitously for the benefit of the poor only. In the operative department the number of patients visiting the clinic during the past season was 2480. Some of the operations performed were as follows:—Gold fillings, 671; tin do., 262; Wood's metal 25; Hill's stopping, 28; amalgam, 18; treatment and filling pulp cavities, 180; superficial caries removed 20; removal of salivary calculi, 64; sundry, 87.

In addition there were 2107 extractions of teeth and roots, making a total of 3759. In the mechanical department 154 patients were supplied with artificial dentures. There were 43 whole sets of teeth, 59 full upper sets, 3 full lower sets, 47 partial upper sets 7 partial lower sets, 1 obturator, made for a soldier, having lost his teeth and some of the adjacent bones from a gun shot wound; total number of teeth mounted was 2735.

THE CITY GAS WORKS.—The following communication was sent to Councils yesterday by the City Solicitor, in reply to a resolution in reference to the Trustees of the Gas Works:—

PHILADELPHIA, March 1, 1866.—John Eckstein, Esq., Clerk of Common Council.—Dear Sir:—Your favor of the 23d ult., inquiring as to whether the resolution of Councils of the 10th of March, 1865, can be enforced, was duly received.

The resolution referred to provides that "it shall be the duty of the Trustees of the City Gas Works to report monthly, in detail, to the Committee on Gas Works, all the purchases and sales (excepting the sale of gas) made during the previous month, and they shall also report at the same time the disposition made of the monthly profits of the works."

I am inclined to think that this resolution cannot be enforced. As originally constituted the Gas Works were a private corporation, subsequently, it is true, the city exercised her right of taking possession of the property, by indemnifying the stockholders, but the principle adopted by the Legislature of 1841 was a management that would be responsible, but not subject to the city legislature.

The control of the works is in the hands of the Trustees, and as their profits made from the sale of gas are turned over to their own especial Sinking Fund, it would seem that the city Government must be satisfied with the mode of stating their accounts as heretofore pursued.

If, however, there should be any reason to suspect a mismanagement of the trust in any special case, I think the city has an interest which would justify her demand for investigation. Very respectfully yours, F. CARROLL BREWSTER, City Solicitor.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE PHILADELPHIA DENTAL COLLEGE.—The third annual commencement of the Philadelphia Dental College took place at Concert Hall, yesterday afternoon. The exercises were opened with prayer by Bishop Simpson, of the M. E. Church. The degrees were then conferred by the president of the institution, Rev. Dr. Newton, upon the following named gentlemen:—

Joel B Bower, Jacob L. Baker, Albert H. Taylor, John N. Wunderlich, Pennsylvania; Charles A. Powers Alfred P. Merrill, Saxton P. Martin, M. D., Massachusetts; John J. Hassell, William E. Birdshall, J. L. Fordham, New York; N. C. Orrick, John G. Angell, Louisiana; Edward Rodrigues, Cuba, West Indies; Allen Haley, Nova Scotia; S. D. Moore, Barbados, West Indies; Conrad Degen, Germany; and the *ad eundem* degree upon D. T. C. Stellwagen.

The valedictory address was then delivered by Professor J. Foster Flagg, and the assembly was dismissed with the benediction.

OBSTRUCTIONS TO THE PUBLIC THOROUGHFARES.—We have received the following communication upon this subject:—

To the Editor of the Evening Telegraph:—

As High Constable Franklin lately came down on certain violators of ordinances in Dock street for using the street as a lumber-yard I, would suggest to that officer, if not considered impertinent, to cast a glance at a certain small thoroughfare called Etoow lane; and also (though this may involve a six-cent fare), to Beach street at Hanover. The former of these is generally obstructed by great stacks of hoop-poles, and the latter has been entirely monopolized by a saw mill, which uses the sidewalk to the entire exclusion of citizens. Let our Chief Constable devote a little of his time to abating these and kindred nuisances and he will deserve the thanks of the community. Very truly yours, H. M.

FUNERAL OF A FIREMAN.—The funeral of Edwin H. O'Neill, a member of the Columbia Hose Company, who was killed at the fire on Monday night, in Third street, near New, took place yesterday afternoon, and was attended by a large concourse of persons. The members of the fire company to which he belonged, and a large number of firemen belonging to the Fire Department at large, in connection with members of the 29th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, to which he had been attached during the war, were present, and accompanied the remains to their final resting-place at the Cathedral Cemetery. The funeral services took place in St. John's Catholic Church.

WELSH SOCIETY.—At the annual meeting of this Society, held yesterday, all the officers were re-elected, and Mr. W B. Thomas was admitted as a member. At 5 P. M. the anniversary of the Society was held at Augustin's, No. 1105 Walnut street, in the shape of an excellent dinner. The guests were Mayor McMichael, Judge Hare, General Meade, the Presidents of the sister Societies, etc. The Vice-Presidents were Judge Peirce and Mr. Lloyd Smith. The well-known and highly respected manager of the Philadelphia Library, Horatio Gates Jones, Esq., was the President of the evening, as he is of the Society.

CASUALTIES.—Timothy Bergen, aged 24 years, residing in the vicinity of Emma and Abigail streets, in the upper part of the city, was seriously injured last evening at the Kensington depot, by a drill rope striking him on the head. He was conveyed to his residence.

Patrick McAnally, aged 11 years, was admitted into the Pennsylvania Hospital yesterday, having had his left foot mashed by a lumber car on the Pennsylvania Railroad on the Market street bridge.

POLYTECHNIC COLLEGE—CLOSE OF THE WINTER SESSION.—The examinations upon the studies of the winter session of the Polytechnic College commenced yesterday, and will be continued throughout the week. The plan pursued of following the general written examination by an oral one, in which each student is taken separately, while it renders the test of qualifications thorough and above all probability of collusion, involves much labor on the part of the faculty.

THE UNITED STATES REVENUE STEAMER *Kankakee*, Captain George R. Slicer, from Norfolk, Va., arrived yesterday morning, and anchored off the Navy Yard. The following is a list of her officers:—Captain, George R Slicer; Executive, A. G. Schamback; Lieutenants, C. W. Smith, A. W Constable; Chief Engineer, James Coy; First Assistant, J. E. Jefferies; Second Assistant, Levi Colt; Pilot, Levin Craig.

MISSING VESSELS.—The Bremen ship *Kepler*, Captain Jurgens, sailed from Philadelphia November 28, 1865, for Bremen, and has not since been heard from. Also, the ship *Gillert*, Captain Platz, sailed from Philadelphia, November 29, 1865, for Antwerp, which is the last known of her. The *Gillert* was an iron vessel of six hundred and ninety tons register, built at Hull, England, in 1863.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP "CUMBRIA."—The steamship *Cumbria*, Captain French, seventy hours from Savannah, Ga., arrived at this port last night, with passengers and freight consigned to E. A. Souder & Co.

SLIGHT FIRE.—The alarm of fire yesterday afternoon about 5 o'clock was caused by the partial burning of a house in Seventeenth street, below Locust. Loss trifling.

—Tennyson is engaged upon a new poem, of considerable length.

AMUSEMENTS.

RISLEY'S CONTINENTAL NEWS EXCHANGE.
Choice Seats to all places of Amusement may be had up to 6 o'clock any evening. 1 31 ly

CHOICE SEATS AND ADMISSIONS.—Tickets can be had at
PROGRAMME OFFICE,
No. 431 CHESNUT Street, opposite the Post Office, for the Chestnut, Arch, Walnut, and Academy of Music, up to 6 o'clock, every evening. 1 1 tf

PERELLI AMATEUR OPERA—CONCERT HALL.
FRIDAY EVENING March 2,
MARIA DI ROHAN,
by Mr. Perelli's pupils with new scenery, dresses, etc. Season tickets, admitting one gentleman and two ladies for the remainder of the season, $8; single tickets each, $1 50; to be had at Mr. Perelli's rooms, No 1228 Chestnut street, to-day from 2½ to 4 P. M., and on Friday from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
No tickets disposed of at the door. 3 1 2t

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth.
LEONARD GROVER & WILLIAM E. SINN, Lessees and Managers.
A BRILLIANT SUCCESS!
SECOND WEEK OF
THE ICE WITCH.
THIS EVENING,
will be repeated
THE GREAT HIT OF THE SEASON!
The magnificent scenic Drama, in four acts,
THE ICE WITCH; THE ICE WITCH;
THE ICE WITCH; THE ICE WITCH;
THE ICE WITCH; THE ICE WITCH;
THE ICE WITCH; THE ICE WITCH;
THE ICE WITCH; THE ICE WITCH;
OR,
THE SEA KING'S BRIDE.
THE SEA KING'S BRIDE.
THE SEA KING'S BRIDE.
THE SEA KING'S BRIDE.
THE SEA KING'S BRIDE.
THE SEA KING'S BRIDE.
It will be presented with its Beautiful Scenery, by Charles S. Getz. Elegant Appointments, Surprising Transformations, Charming Music, Wonderful Effects, Mad'lle Teresa Wood and Corps de Ballet, the full strength of the Star Company, and every other attraction that during the past week has helped it to its present UNEQUALLED POPULARITY.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, March 3,
NINETY-FIFTH GRAND FAMILY MATINEE,
THE ICE WITCH.
Admission to Matinees, 50 cents to all parts of the House. Children, 25 cents.
Doors open at 1·15. Curtain rises at 2·15.
Admission to evening performance, 25 cents, 50 cents, and $1·00.
Doors open at 6 45. Curtain rises at 7·45

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner NINTH and WALNUT Streets. Begins at 7¾ o'clock.
BENEFIT OF
MR. E. L. CLARKE.
Seventh night of the new American Comedy,
THE MEMBER FROM PIKE.
Local character, local scenery, fine tableaux, comic effects, and excellent cast.
Scene.—Washington. Period—The Present.
Act I.—An accurate view of Pennsylvania avenue.
Act II.—Consultation of members.
Act III.—Speech of the Congressman from Pike.
Act IV.—The passage of the bill.
CLARKE
in his great character of the
THE CONGRESSMAN FROM THE BACKWOODS.
By request, Planche's great Comic Drama,
HE'S JACK SHEPPARD.
Jack Sheppard, } .....Mr. J. S. CLARKE
Simon Purefoy, }

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7¾ o'clock.
BENEFIT OF MR. CHANFRAU.
EXTRAORDINARY SUCCESS OF "SAM."
SECOND WEEK. SECOND WEEK.
BENEFIT OF MR. CHANFRAU
AS "SAM," "YOU KNOW, YOU KNOW,"
Aided by OLIVE LOGAN,
C. T. PARSLOE,
and the author, DE WALDEN.
TO-NIGHT, AND EVERY NIGHT.
"SAM."
Sam.....Mr. CHANFRAU
Laura.....OLIVE LOGAN
Dick, Sam's Tiger.....C. T. PARSLOE
Bill Crockett.....DE WALDEN
General Rosyln.....Mr. F. F. Mackay
James Plushley.....Owen Marlowe
Miss Euphemia Rosyln.....Mrs. Thayer
Emily Tropley.....Mrs. T. A. Creese

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE—WALNUT STREET, ABOVE EIGHTH.
BEST ENTERTAINMENT IN THE CITY.
EVERY EVENING,
AND ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS.
SPLENDID BALLETS, BRILLIANT COMEDIES,
Laughable Burlesques, Humorous Farces,
Delightful Ballads, Comic Pantomimes,
GENIUS—NOVELTY—MERIT.
Amusements of all nations combined. Star Dramatic Company. Grand Corps de Ballet. Ethiopian and Pantomime Corps.
Evening—Doors open at 7 o'clock; commence at 7·30.
FOR THE ACCOMMODATION OF LADIES AND CHILDREN Matinees will be given every Wednesday and Saturday afternoons. Doors open at 2 o'clock; commence at 2·30.
BRILLIANT ARRAY OF ARTISTIC TALENT.
SIGNORA JOVETTA, THE GREAT ITALIAN DANSEUSE.
Mr. J. W. Smith, and his grand Corps-de-Ballet. Mr. G. Johnson, Mr. R Butler, Mr. S. Hemple, Mr. J. Pilgrim, the South American Brothers, Mr. W. H. Mathews, Mr. J. M. Mordimer, Mr. H. Kelly, Mr. J. Keegan, Master Barry, etc.

NEW PHILADELPHIA MUSEUM, NO. 833 MARKET Street.
EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTION.
EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTION.
WILD AUSTRALIAN CHILDREN.
WILD AUSTRALIAN CHILDREN.
THE MAMMOTH BABY, THREE YEARS OLD.
THE MAMMOTH BABY, THREE YEARS OLD.
WEIGHING ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-TWO AND A-HALF POUNDS,
And one thousand other
LIVING CURIOSITIDS. 2 27 6t

COSTUMES! COSTUMES!
A splendid assortment of
COSTUMES AND PROPERTIES,
FOR MASQUERADES,
Are offered to the attention of the ball-going public at this gay and festive season, at the
COSTUMERY,
Of twenty-five years' establishment,
No. 917 RACE STREET, North Side.
Every effort will be made to please the taste of those who attend the Carnival Balls of the Season.
W. C. DESMOND,
2 20 1m No. 917 RACE Street.

ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS, CHESNUT Street, above Tenth.
Open from 9 A. M. till 6 P. M.
Benjamin West's great Picture of
CHRIST REJECTED
still on exhibition 1 1

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REHEARSALS every SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT MUSICAL FUND HALL, 3½ o'clock. Engagements made by addressing GEORGE BASTERT, Agent, No. 1231 MONTEREY street, between Race and Vine. 1 16 3m

HATS AND CAPS.

TEMPLE
OF
FASHION.
Small Profits. Quick Sales.
HATS AND CAPS. NEWEST STYLES.
LOWEST PRICES IN THE CITY.
BOURNE,
1 23 tuth 3m* No. 40 N. SIXTH STREET.

MITCHELL & FLETCHER.
GROCERS
AND
TEA DEALERS.
No. 1204 CHESNUT ST.
Have just received
OLD GOVERNMENT JAVA COFFEE.
EXTRA ENGLISH BREAKFAST TEA.
SUPER MARYLAND HAMS.
FINE DRIED BEEF AND TONGUES. 4 10 6m

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

LEWIS LADOMUS,
DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER,
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE,
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.
Has just received a large and splendid assortment of
LADIES' GOLD WATCHES,
Some in plain cases, others beautifully enamelled and engraved, and others inlaid with diamonds.
Purchasers wishing a
HANDSOME LADIES' WATCH
Will do well to call at once and make a selection. Prices moderate. All watches warranted.
Also, a large assortment of
GENTLEMEN'S AND BOYS' WATCHES,
IN GOLD AND SILVER CASES. 2 24

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.
MUSICAL BOXES.
A full assortment of above goods constantly on hand at moderate prices—the Musical Boxes playing from 2 to 10 beautiful Airs.
FARR & BROTHER, Importers,
No. 324 CHESNUT STREET,
11 11 3mth 5rp Below Fourth.

CHOICE HOLIDAY GOODS.
Large and handsome assortment of
COLD AND SILVER WATCHES
DIAMONDS, JEWELRY,
SILVER AND PLATED WARE
CLOCKS, BRONZES, ETC.
CLARK & BIDDLE,
Successors to Thomas C. Garrett,
5 22 6rp No. 712 CHESNUT STREET.

RICH JEWELRY
JOHN BRENNAN,
DEALER IN
DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY
Etc. Etc. Etc.
9 20 6 No. 13 S. EIGHTH STREET, Philada.

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 ARCH STREET,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
Watches,
Fine Jewelry,
Silver-Plated Ware,
AND
Solid Silver-ware.
8 30 6

COAL.

COAL! COAL!!
BEST QUALITIES OF COAL
AT LOWEST MARKET RATES,
AT
ALTER'S
COAL YARD,
NINTH STREET,
BELOW GIRARD AVENUE.
BRANCH OFFICE CORNER OF SIXTH AND SPRING GARDEN STREETS. 2 1

JAMES O'BRIEN,
DEALER IN
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL
COAL,
BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON.
Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater.
Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.
Orders left at No. 205 S. Fifth street, No. 32 S. Seventeenth street, or through Despatch or Post Office, promptly attended to
A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS COAL. 7 8 6

ROBERT P. BENDER,
COAL DEALER,
S. W. CORNER BROAD AND CALLOWHILL STREETS,
PHILADELPHIA.
None but the best WEST LEHIGH, all sizes, from the Greenwood Colliery, on hand, and for sale for CASH ONLY. [2 16 6m
Also, ENGINE, HEATER, AND FURNACE COAL.

CARPETINGS, &c

CARPETINGS.
A LARGE STOCK OF
PHILADELPHIA MANUFACTURE,
In store and constantly receiving,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
GEORGE W. HILL,
2 1 thstu3m No. 126 North THIRD Street.

RAILROAD LINES.

ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, February 12, two daily trains will run between Washington and Lynchburg, connecting at Gordonsville with Virginia Central Railroad trains to and from Richmond, as follows:—
MAIL TRAIN.
Leave Washington daily (Sunday excepted), at 6·45 A. M., and arrive at Lynchburg at 5·45 P. M.
Leave Lynchburg at 7 A. M. and arrive at Washington at 5·26 P. M.
EXPRESS TRAIN.
Leave Washington daily (including Sunday) at 6·05 P. M. and arrive at Lynchburg at 6·00 A. M.
Leave Lynchburg at 6·30 P. M. and arrive at Washington at 6·16 A. M.
Both trains making close connections at Lynchburg for all points South and Southwest, and at Washington for North and Northwest.
First-class sleeping cars will be attached to the night trains.
The road is attractive, not only for its comfortable accommodations, but for the fact that it passes the most historic localities of Fairfax, Bull Run, Manassas, Bristoe, Catlett's, Rappahannock, Culpeper, Orange, and Gordonsville, places of imperishable interest in the popular mind.
Through tickets to all points South and Southwest may be had in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, and at the offices of the road in Washington and Alexandria. W. B. McCAFFERTY,
2 16 General Superintendent.

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.
STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND IN ANY AMOUNT 11

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.—Commencing MONDAY, January 8 1866.—Trains will leave Depot, corner of BROAD street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—
Express Train at 4 45 A. M. (Mondays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia and Stemmer's Run.
Delaware Railroad Train at 8·15 A. M. (Sunday excepted), for Salisbury, Milford, and intermediate stations.
Way Mail Train at 9 15 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, and all regular stations between Wilmington and Baltimore.
Express Train at 2·45 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton North-east Perryville, Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's Magnolia and Stemmer's Run.
Night Express at 11·15 P. M. for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville and Havre de-Grace.
Passengers by Boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond will take the 9·15 A. M. Train.
For an additional accommodation for those holding through Tickets for Baltimore, Washington and southern points, a Special Car will leave the Philadelphia Depot at 11·30 A. M., connecting at Gray's Ferry with the Morning Express train from New York.
WILMINGTON ACCOMMODATION TRAINS
Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.
Leave Philadelphia at 8·15 and 11·15 A. M., and 3·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 3·30 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations.
Leave Wilmington at 7·00, 8·15, and 9·30 A. M., and 3·00 and 5·00 P. M.
Trains for New Castle leave Philadelphia at 8·15 A. M., 3·30 and 5·00 P. M.
THROUGH TRAINS FROM BALTIMORE.
Leave Wilmington at 1·00 A. M., and 4·36 and 9·05 P. M.
NIGHT EXPRESS FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Chester at 8·01, 8·58, and 10·14 A. M., and 12·36, 3·43, 5·01, 8·44, and 10·20 P. M.
FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA
Leave Baltimore 8·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·10 P. M. Express; 6·35 P. M. Express; 9·25 P. M. Express.
An accommodation train for Havre-de-Grace and intermediate stations will leave Baltimore at 4·10 P. M.
TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE.
Leave Chester at 9·52 A. M., 3·23 and 11·50 P. M.
Leave Wilmington at 12·20, 5·13, and 10·33 A. M., and 4 P. M.
SUNDAY TRAINS.
Express Train at 4·05 A. M. for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, and Stemmer's Run.
Night Express 11·15 P. M., for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace.
A special train will leave Philadelphia for Wilmington for intermediate stations at 9 P. M.
BALTIMORE FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Baltimore at 9·25 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Elkton and Newark (to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore) and Chester to leave passengers from Baltimore or Washington.
A special train will leave Wilmington for Philadelphia and intermediate stations at 6 30 P. M.
Freight train, with passenger car attached, will leave Wilmington for Perryville and intermediate stations at 4 P. M. H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the new Depot, at THIRTEENTH and MARKET Streets.
The cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway run to and from this Depot. They leave Front street every two minutes, commencing one hour previous to the time of departure of each Train, and allow about 30 minutes for a trip. Their cars are in waiting on the arrival of each Train, and connections are made with all roads crossing Market street.
On Sundays—Cars leave Eleventh and Market streets at 6·45 P. M., to connect with Pittsburg and Erie Mail, and at 10·25 P. M. with Philadelphia Express.
Mann's Baggage Express is located at No. 31 S. Eleventh street. Parties desiring Baggage taken to the trains can have orders at reasonable rate. Upon application to him
TRAINS LEAVE AND ARRIVE AT DEPOT, AS FOLLOWS:

LEAVE.	
Erie Express	at 7·30 A. M.
Mail Train	" 8·00 "
Paoli Accommodation, No 1	" 10·00 "
Fast Line	" 12·00 M.
Parkesburg	" 1·00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	" 2·30 "
Lancaster Accommodation	" 4·00 "
Paoli Train No. 2	" 5·30 "
Pittsburg and Erie Mail	" 7·50 "
Philadelphia Express	" 11·10 "
ARRIVE	
Cincinnati Express	at 1·30 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	" 7·10 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	" 8·20 "
Parkesburg Train	" 9·30 "
Erie Express	" 12·20 "
Lancaster Train	" 12·30 P. M.
Fast Line	" 1·10 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	" 4·40 "
Day Express	" 5·45 "
Harrisburg Accommodation	" 8·40 "

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. Pittsburg and Erie Mail leaves daily (except Saturday). All other trains daily (except Sunday).
The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract
THOMAS H. PARKE Ticket Agent at the Depot.
An Emigrant Train runs daily (except Sunday). For full information as to fare and accommodation, apply to FRANCIS FUNK No. 137 Dock Street

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—Depot, THIRD Street, above Thompson.
For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, and WILKESBARRE,
At 7 30 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, and Wilkesbarre.
At 2·30 P. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, etc., reaching Easton at 6·45 P. M.
At 5 15 P. M. for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Danville and Williamsport.
For Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 2·30 and 4·15 P. M.
For Fort Washington at 10 A. M. and 11 P. M.
For Lansdale at 6·15 P. M.
White cars of the Second and Third Streets Line City Passenger Cars run direct to the depot.
TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA,
Leave Bethlehem at 6·25 A. M. and 10·02 A. M., and 6 15 P. M.
Leave Doylestown at 5 30 A. M., 3·15 and 5 30 P. M.
Leave Lansdale at 6·10 A. M.
Leave Fort Washington at 10·50 A. M., and 2·15 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 3 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 20 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.
Through Tickets must be procured at the ticket offices THIRD Street, or BERKS Street.
4 5 ELLIS CLARK, Agent

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the Stations on the CAMDEN and AMBOY and connecting Railroads. Increased despatch.
THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY FREIGHT LINES for New York will leave WALNUT Street Wharf at 5 o'clock P. M., daily (Sundays excepted).
Freight must be delivered before 4½ P. M., to be forwarded the same day. Returning, the above lines will leave New York at 12 noon, and 4 and 8 P. M.
Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also, on the Belvidere Delaware and Flemington; the New Jersey Southe Freehold and Jamesburg, and the Farmington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 12 P. M.
The Belvidere Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and at Manunkachunk with all points on the Delaware Lackawanna and Western Railroad, forwarding to Syracuse, Buffalo and other points in Western New York.
The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad.
A ship memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees, must in every instance, be sent with each load of goods or no receipt will be given. Increased facilities have been made for the transportation of Live Stock. Drovers are invited to try the route. When stock is furnished in quantities of two car-loads or more, it will be delivered at the foot of Forty-fifth street, near the Drove Yard, or at Pier No 1 North river as the shippers may designate at the time of shipment. For

Evening Telegraph

Is published every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at No. 108 S. Third street. Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

To insure the Insertion of Advertisements in all of our Editions, they must be forwarded to our office not later than 10 o'clock each Morning.

FRIDAY, MARCH 2, 1866.

Union State Convention.

A Stated Convention will be held in the Hall of the House of Representatives in Harrisburg, Pa., on WEDNESDAY, THE SEVENTH DAY OF MARCH, A. D. 1866, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor, to be supported by the friends of the Union.

The ordeal of war has tried the strength of our Government. Its fire has purified the nation. The defense of the nation's life has demonstrated who were its friends. The principles vindicated in the field must be preserved in the councils of the nation. The arch-enemy of freedom must be struck once more. All the friends of our Government, and all who were loyal to the cause of the Union in our late struggle, are earnestly requested to unite in sending delegates to represent them in said Convention.

By order of the Union State Central Committee. JOHN CESSNA, Chairman.

GEO. W. HAMERSLY, A. W. BENEDICT, } Secretaries.

The Chesnut Street Bridge.

THE Chesnut Street Bridge is likely to live in our local history as a monument of slow work. We do not believe it took the Egyptians as long to build one of their pyramids, as it has taken the contractors for the above named structure to get it to its present half-completed stage. The thing has been so long in course of erection, that we seriously doubt whether many of our citizens can remember when it was begun; and hence it is possible that the origin of the Chesnut Street Bridge may, before it is finished, attain to the venerable antiquity of those prescriptive laws of Old England, whose whole authority lies in the fact that they have endured so long that the memory of man runneth not to the contrary. On one of the granite stones of the centre pier of the bridge, some artist has engraven the figures 1865; but if that inscription was intended to express the date when the edifice was commenced, it will, most certainly, publish a gross falsehood in chronology.

The public, however, is much more concerned to know when the bridge will be completed than when it was begun. That has, for some time past, been an uppermost question in the popular mind, to which, unfortunately, no one has yet been able to give a positive answer. Various predictions upon the subject, made by the contractors and others within the last four or five years, have been unrealized; and the consequence is that nobody now seems to be willing to take the responsibility of saying when the bridge will become an accomplished fact, or whether it will ever, within the lifetime of this and the next generation, at least, be consummated. The old proverb, so frequently used to rebuke those who expect great undertakings to be carried through with impossible expedition, to wit, "Rome was not built in a day," is likely to be superseded, in this city at least, by this saying:—*The Chesnut Street Bridge was not built in five years!*

There is nothing like having old apothegms, which have lost their force by age, replaced by new ones, which come home more immediately and familiarly to the common understanding of the people. They "point a moral" much more effectively, and delight the mind with so lively a sense of their meaning and pertinency, that we almost laugh at an affliction by reason of the ridiculousness of the illustration. And this is really the state of mind with which the people are now regarding the Chesnut Street Bridge. The thing is scarcely ever named in public without exciting a general ha! ha! all round, and provoking the facetiousness of every wag in the company.

But in good earnest, the bridge is no laughing matter. It is greatly needed as an avenue of communication between the east and west ends of the city, and ought, by all means, to be opened to travel before the present century runs out. And it is quite probable, if the work is only pressed forward henceforth with the same vigor and promptness with which it has been pushed hitherto, that we shall be permitted to cross the Schuylkill, at Chesnut street, without the aid of a boat, before the year 1900! The spectator will observe, any day, the enormous number of laborers employed in the building of the structure, and be struck, no doubt, with the marvellous energy with which they are straining every muscle and nerve to finish the "job." But he cannot, nevertheless, expect human thews and sinews to work impossibilities. He must make allowance for stress of weather; for the difficulty of getting competent workmen; for the enormous rise since the Rebellion in the wages of labor; for the unappreciable time it requires to cast and raise to their places huge masses of iron arches, and columns, and braces; and, finally, the fearful perplexity to which the contractors for such works are subjected, in having so much other work on hand that they cannot possibly get through with their engagements to the public without sacrificing their private custom. These, and other like considerations, should always be borne in memory by those absurdly impatient "old fogies" who foolishly imagine that it is as easy to build a bridge over the Schuylkill as it is to build a monument to the "Father of his Country." Is it not notorious, that the corner-stone of a structure in honor of the sage and patriot of Mount Vernon was laid in the Washington Square more than a quarter of a century ago, and that it is not yet finished? Is it not quite as well known that a national edifice, of the same character and purpose, was begun at the Federal Capital many years since, and is still standing, in ragged incompleteness, right under the shadow of the very walls within which the Congress of the Republic daily assembles? Why, then, should it be supposed for a moment that a bridge across one of our intramural rivers should be built in a briefer period than the whole people of the United States can erect one complete monument to Washington? The idea is simply preposterous.

It is not, of course, our purpose to blame any one particularly, for the unreasonable rapidity with which the work on the Chesnut Street Bridge has been pushed ahead. Where so many are concerned in the rash impetuosity with which the "job" is being shoved to completion, it would be unfair, as it certainly is impossible, to say who is in fault. The City Surveyor and the City Councils have repeatedly tried to solve the mystery, without success; and it surely would be presumptuous were we to attempt to unravel the enigmas which have proved too hard for their acute inquisition. The subject, however, is worthy of close investigation; and we may yet discover for the public benefit why it is that those engaged in building the bridge are hurrying the work so precipitately to a conclusion.

How it Will Operate.

AFTER a delay which, if it had been employed in perfecting an ordinance, should have insured a model law, the Councils of our city yesterday adopted a plan for the cleansing of the streets, which, if it be not efficacious, is at least complex. In a previous article we opposed the particular form in which the scheme was drawn up, because of the power which it gave into the hands of one man. Upon closer inspection there will appear other evils, so radical in their nature that they will in all probability nullify the end intended by the designer of the bill. Let us look at its provisions.

1. It gives to the Mayor the absolute disposal of the contract, without any restraint or provision. He can award the job to any of his friends if he is so inclined. He can give it to any other than the lowest bidder. He need not publish for proposals. There is no guarantee against partiality, favoritism, or fraud. We have confidence in Mayor MCMICHAEL, but were it the angel GABRIEL, we would be opposed to giving into his hands such absolute power. The most virtuous public officer should have some check on his movements, and in the provisions of the bill we find none whatever, except the limitation that the sum paid annually shall not exceed $95,000.

2. It provides for the continuance of the contract in the same hands for the term of five years, yet at the same time gives the appointment to an official whose term of office will expire in less than three years from the date of the award. In other words, it saddles upon another administration, which will be Mr. MCMICHAEL'S successor, an incumbent of his appointment, and one into whose hands the immense sum of nearly $100,000 must annually be paid. In none of the systems of public patronage, either in our National or State politics, does the term of office of the appointee extend beyond that of the superior who gave him his position. But here in our municipal affairs is a precedent established of placing in office a man who will hold his position and receive its perogatives under a new *regime*, which had nothing to do with the selection, and with the success or feelings of which he is in no wise identified.

3. It gives to the Mayor the singular power of "absolutely annulling the contract or contracts" whenever, in his opinion, upon his own information or that of the Chief Inspector or Joint Committee, there has been any failure on the part of the contractors to perform *all* the requirements." That is to say, should the present Mayor, or his successor, (and we know not whether we will be again favored with so honest and upright an officer,) after having given out the job, find another applicant who is more consonant with his personal wishes all that is necessary, in order to get rid of the incumbent, is to find a back alley which is not cleansed, and send him a written notice announcing the annulling of his contract and the forfeiture of his "two good securities." We opine that the fortunate receiver of the award will have some slight difficulty in securing "two good securities" who will be willing to place their bonds in such a precarious depository as that provided by the ordinance. The action of one man can forfeit them, and that one man may be pecuniarily interested in favor of such a course. We imagine the worst, for, sad as it may be, we are compelled to acknowledge that the example of the metropolis shows that such things can be, and that even mayors are not necessarily incorruptible.

4. While the comparatively meagre sum of $95,000 is all that is allowed to the contractor, yet of even this he is not sure. In fact, while he bargains for $95,000 he will only have at his disposal the sum of $87,000 per annum, as the second section provides for the retention of one-twelfth of the sum for the purpose of going over the ground cleaned by the contractor, and seeing that it is well swept and garnished. In fact, the whole wording of the ordinance seems designed to place the aspirant for the award in such a position that he will be unjustly imposed upon, and, if possible, placed in such a position that he will be compelled to decline the contract. We should think from the provisions of the law that it was intended to operate like DRACO'S code, and fall dead because of its stringency. We should imagine that it was not the wish of the designer of the measure that any contract should be entered into, but that in order to quiet the public this law is passed, with the understanding that it will be of no practical effect.

Whatever may have been the intention, the workings of the ordinance will be anything but what is desired or anticipated. And in view of the fact that it is likely to remain a dead letter, we are pleased to see that the Board of Health have determined to take active steps should Councils fail to do so. It may be that the resolutions sent to our City Fathers were abrupt, were too sharp to be exactly proper, but the subject-matter contained in them will please the people. Medical men are with us, like they are among the Choctaws and Camanches, exempted from the conventional rules of parliamentary etiquette. They see that life and death hang in the balance, and, with an impatience which is almost excusable, they call for action to decide the trembling scale in favor of life. They see that with the return of warm weather will probably come the cholera, and they desire to make every preparation for its reception; they desire to set their houses in order, so that they may be prepared for the worst; and if, in their anxiety, they exhibit an undue excitement, let us impute it to their wish to save life, and not to any factious desire to be insolent. Under any circumstances, we anticipate that the lethargy which has continued for months in the department of cleansing is to be broken up, and action, vigorous action, either under the ordinance or by the Board of Health, take the place of idle and dangerous indifference.

The Opinion of the Hon. Joseph E. Brown, of Georgia.

A NUMBER of the members of the Legislature of Georgia have written a letter to ex-Governor JOSEPH E. BROWN, of that State, requesting his views "as to the legislation which is proper, under existing circumstances, relative to the freedmen." To this appeal Mr. BROWN has written a sensible and powerful reply, which will compare most favorably with any of his previous productions. During the war the Governor of Georgia acquired a reputation which was rather anomalous in its character. The extreme eccentricity of his public acts, combined with the doubt which enveloped his political sentiments, made him rather the object of wonder than admiration. He kept himself continually before the popular eye, for the curious were speculating as to what would be his new vagary. The conquest of treason has acted like a charm to dispel the clouds of doubt which has obscured his brain; and as the insane are frequently restored to reason by being led to the top of a high mountain, and taking in at one glance so wide and grand an expanse of country, so has Mr. BROWN been made sensible by one long look from the height of freedom.

The gist of his whole letter is contained in the concluding paragraph:—

"I think it unwise and injudicious for the Legislature to pass any *Freedman's Code*, or any other law that discriminates between the races, so far as rights and remedies in our Courts are concerned. A short statute extending the provisions of the penal code of this State so as to embrace all persons of African descent, and extending to them all the civil rights in our Courts enjoyed by white persons, except the right to sit in the jury box, together with the same rights of marriage as between persons of their own color, and the same rights of inheritance, with the same laws of guardianship, apprenticeship, etc., is all the legislation relative to them which is expedient or proper."

Here there is good common sense. He does not like the combination of events which has placed the black man on a legal equality with the white; yet, when such an event is irremediable, he bows to it as a necessity, and recommends that they act as sound thinking men, and not as hot-blooded boys. Let the proper protection be given to the blacks; let the suggestion of Mr. BROWN be acted upon, and to the State of Georgia will be awarded the praise due to reason, and the prosperity which ever follows in the path of wise legislation.

—Lord Napier has been appointed Governor of Madras.

—In one of the Boston churches, on Sunday, the clergyman prayed that dignity and sobriety might prevail in the high places of the land.

—It is stated in some of the English journals that Omer Pacha is engaged in writing a "Life of Alexander the Great."

—It is rumored that Goldwin Smith will soon resign his position as Regius Professor of Modern History in the University of Oxford.

—Several important commercial failures have recently taken place in Rome. In one instance the liabilities are said to exceed the assets by £60,000.

—There is a rumor that Miss Braddon will soon appear as the editor of a new magazine, the title of which has not yet been decided upon, in England.

—King John of Saxony, under the pseudonym of "Philalethes," has just published the third and last volume of his translation of the "Divina Comedia" of Dante.

—The Cincinnatti papers say that the recent cold weather in Ohio has been so severe as to preclude all hope of a peach crop the coming season.

—It is a question yet to be decided whether President Johnson will Tylerize his Administration or tailorize it—we mean to say Taylorize it.

—An illustrated *Punch* is about to be published at Oxford, England, and another publication, entitled the *Undergraduate's Journal*, will also make its appearance in that place this spring.

—M. Musard, of quadrille celebrity, has bought the villa Pizzo, on the Lake of Como, from the Archduke Rainer of Austria, for the sum of $80,000.

—There is now in St. Mary's Workhouse, in Reading, England, an old woman, nearly ninety years of age, who is able to repeat the whole of the second book of Milton's "Paradise Lost."

—It is understood that the title of the Bishop whom the Bishop of Capetown is about to consecrate, in place of Bishop Colenso, will be not the Bishop of Natal, but the Bishop of Pietermaritzburg.

—M. Guizot is said to have sketched the policy of France to a friend in the ministry in these words:—"Stop at Rome, get away from Mexico as quickly as you can, and don't go near Belgium."

—Governor Patton, of Alabama, has proclaimed pardon to all persons prosecuted for the crimes of rape and murder, except between the commencement of hostilities and the restoration of civil government.

—A wag in Appleton, Wis., supplied a farmer with four quarts of Hungarian grass seed last spring, from which the farmer last summer raised about 17,000,000 comely mellon stalks.

—The Chicago *Republican* says of the winter season in the Northwest that it has been favorable to all interests. The protracted autumn weather gave an excellent opportunity for the completion of out-door work on the farm and in building operations. Once begun, the winter has been very steadily maintained as a close season, according to the register of the thermometer, while there has not been a sufficient weight of snow to constitute a blockade for more than brief periods upon our railroads, and none at all upon other winter occupations. Throughout the country the farmers have had unimpeded access to the timber land and swamps, and from all quarters we learn that unusually large quantities of logs have been got out. In the lumber regions proper there has been snow enough to favor, and not enough to impede, the logging gangs. There has been a longer than the usual period of sleighing in the Northwest and far more than the customary amount yielded by a like quantity of snow.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ NORTH AMERICAN MINING COMPANY.

Office, No. 327 WALNUT Street.

(SECOND FLOOR)

100,000 Shares, Capital Stock.

Par Value.....$10·00

This Company owns in fee simple several valuable Silver Mines in Nevada.

50,000 Shares for Working Capital.

25,000 to be Sold in 25 Lots at $5000 Each.

☞ Subscriptions received at the office until March 14.

BY ORDER OF THE DIRECTORS.

2 21 18t T. S. EMERY, Treasurer.

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

ELECTION OF DIRECTORS.

Notice is hereby given that a Meeting of the Stockholders of the Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company will be held at the Rooms of the Board of Trade, on MONDAY, March 5th 1866, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing seven Directors, in pursuance of a provision of the third section of the act incorporating said company.

THOMAS C. HAND,
FREDERICK COLLINS,
RICHARD WOOD,
A. F. CHESEBROUGH,
W. S. RUSSELL,
GEORGE L. BUZBY,
WILLIAM MASSEY,
JOHN O. JAMES
WILLIAM C. HARRIS.
GEORGE N. ALLEN,
HENRY SIMONS,
A. M. CONOVER,
WILLIAM M. WILSON,
JOHN D. STOCKTON,
A. J. CATHERWOOD,
HENRY WINSOR,
F. A. SOUDER
WILLIAM B. THOMAS,

2 24 7t Philadelphia, February 24, 1866. Corporators.

☞ "THE QUAKER FATHERS."—SEE Correspondence between HENRY PETERSON and ELI K. PRICE, L. A. GODEY, J. COOK, BISHOP SIMPSON, and others, in the daily papers of February 27.

The Lecture will be delivered on MONDAY EVENING March 5, at CONCERT HALL, beginning precisely at quarter before 8 o'clock.

Tickets admitting a gentleman and lady, price Fifty Cents. Can be obtained at McAllister's, No. 728 Chesnut street; Parrish's No 809 Arch street; T. B. Pugh's, Sixth and Chesnut; C. Hunt & Sons', No. 702 N. Fourth street, and at the door on the evening of the Lecture. 2 26 5t

☞ OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 20, 1866.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 5th day of March, 1866, at the office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street. The polls will be open from 10 o'clock A. M. until 6 o'clock P. M. No share or shares transferred within sixty days preceding the election will entitle the holder or holders thereof to vote. EDMUND SMITH, 2 21 16t Secretary.

☞ CITY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE— PHILADELPHIA February 24, 1866.

To Hotel-keepers, Restaurants, and others desirous of selling liquors by less measure than one quart. Applicants will apply at this office, as provided by act of Assembly approved April 20, 1858, commencing on THURSDAY, March 1 1866.

PHILIP HAMILTON,
THOMAS DICKSON, } City Commissioners.
JOHN GIVEN, 2 26

☞ HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL UNION CLUB, No. 1105 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, February 28, 1866.

A Special Meeting of the NATIONAL UNION CLUB will be held at Headquarters, on FRIDAY EVENING next, the 2d proximo, at 7½ o'clock, on important business in connection with the proposed visit to Harrisburg.

ROBERT P. KING, President.
S. SNYDER LEIDY, Secretary. 2 28 3t

☞ TAKE NOTICE! TAKE NOTICE!! GREAT LITERARY TREAT!!!

In CONCERT HALL, on FRIDAY EVENING, March 9th Rev. T. DE WITT TALMAGE will, at the request of many citizens, deliver his very popular and amusing Lecture, entitled "Grumbler & Co.," for benevolent purposes. Admission 25 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents. Tickets at T. B. Pugh's bookstore, Sixth and Chesnut streets. 3 1 8t

☞ POST OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, PA. March 1, 1866.

The Mail for HAVANA, per steamer STARS AND STRIPES, will be closed at this office on SATURDAY MORNING, 3d instant, at 5 o'clock.

It C. A. WALBORN, Postmaster.

☞ OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER. PHILADELPHIA, January 26, 1866.

Notice to the holders of City Warrants.—All City Warrants issued prior to the year 1866 will be paid on and after MARCH 10th, 1866, at this office.

3 1 6t HENRY BUMM, City Treasurer.

☞ DR. L. D. HARLOW HAS REMOVED to No. 1520 ARCH Street. 2 27 6t*

☞ DINING-ROOM.—F. LAKEMEYER, CARTER'S Alley, would respectfully inform the Public generally that he has left nothing undone to make this place comfortable in every respect for the accommodation of guests. He has opened a large and commodious Dining-Room in the second story. His SIDEBOARD is furnished with BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKY, Etc., Etc., of SUPERIOR BRANDS. 1 1

☞ THE GREAT NEW ENGLAND REMEDY!—

DR. J. W. POLAND'S

WHITE PINE COMPOUND

Is now offered to the afflicted throughout the country, after having been proved by the test of eleven years, in the New England States, where its merits have become as well known as the tree from which, in part, it derives its virtues.

THE WHITE PINE COMPOUND CURES

Sore Throat, Colds, Coughs, Diptheria, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, and Pulmonary Affections generally.

It is a Remarkable Remedy for Kidney Complaints, Diabetes, Difficulty of Voiding Urine, Bleeding from the Kidneys and Bladder, Gravel, and other complaints.

Give it a trial if you would learn the value of a good and tried medicine. It is pleasant, safe, and sure.

Sold by druggists and dealers in medicine generally.

GEORGE W. SWETT, M. D., Proprietor,
1 22mw13m BOSTON, Mass.

☞ A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE:—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy of the Human Organs in a State of Health and Disease, with a Treatise on Early Errors, its Deplorable Consequences upon the Mind and Body, with the Author's Plan of Treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in stamps or postal currency, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 S. AIDEN Lane, Albany, N. Y.

The author may be consulted upon any of the diseases upon which his book treats either *personally* or by *mail*, and medicines sent to any part of the world. 11 2 6m

☞ JUST PUBLISHED— By the Physicians of the NEW YORK MUSEUM, the Ninetieth Edition of their FOUR LECTURES, entitled— PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.

To be had free, for four stamps, by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy, No. 618 BROADWAY, New York. 7 17 1y

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHways, Office, S. W. corner of FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

PHILADELPHIA, February 27, 1866.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, March 5 for the construction of a sewer on the line of Market street, from the west line of Wyoming street westward about three hundred feet, and connect with the sewer now laid in said Market street, at that point, to be built of brick, two feet six inches inside diameter, and circular in form, with such inlets and manholes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor.

The understanding to be that the contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said sewer, as authorized by Act of Assembly and without recourse to the city, as so much cash paid, and in full for all amounts to be paid by the city for the construction of said sewer.

All bidders are invited to be present at the time and place of opening the said proposals.

Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has been filed in the Law Department, as directed by ordinance of May 25, 1860.

If the lowest bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next higher bid.

Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to.

W. W. SMEDLEY,
3 1 3t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

AMUSEMENTS.

[*For additional Amusements see Third Page.*]

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

LEONARD GROVER.....DIRECTOR.

Brief Season of GRAND GERMAN OPERA.

THIS (Friday) EVENING, March 2, Fifth Night of the Season.

Meyerbeer's world-renowned Opera in five acts, ROBERT LE DIABLE.

Alice.....Madame JOHANNA ROTTER
Isabella.....Madlle ELVIRA NADDI
Helene.....Miss THERESA WOOD
Robert.....FRANZ HIMMER
Bertram.....JOSEPH WEINLICH
Raimbaud.....JEAN ARLAND
Albertis.....ALPHONSO URCHO
CONDUCTOR.....ADOLPH NEUENDORF

SATURDAY, March 3, GRAND FAMILY MATINEE. FRA DIAVOLO.

Admission to the Matinee, to all parts of the house, ONE DOLLAR. No extra charge for reserving seats.

N. B.—There will be no performance on Saturday Evening next, on account of the necessary rehearsal of the Opera GUILLAUME TELL.

CHOICE RESERVED SEATS FOR THE GERMAN OPERA, AT THE BOOKSTAND, CONTINENTAL HOTEL.

GROVER & BAKER'S IMPROVED SHUTTLE OR "LOCK" STITCH SEWING MACHINES. No. 1 and No. 9 for Tailors, Shoe makers, Saddlers, etc. No. 730 Chesnut street Philadelphia; No. 17 Market street, Harrisburg

SPLENDID TABLE CLOTHS.

Just received, a few sets of the very finest DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS, WITH NAPKINS AND DOYLIES TO MATCH.

Also, a few pieces of Wide Irish and French Sheetings, THE FINEST IMPORTED.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,

Importers of Linen House Furnishing Dry Goods,

3 2 3t No 1108 CHESNUT Street.

GEORGE J. HENKELS,

THIRTEENTH AND CHESNUT STS., FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

A large assortment of

Rosewood Drawing-Room Furniture
Walnut Drawing-Room Furniture.
Walnut Dining-Room Furniture.
Walnut Library Furniture.
Walnut Hall Furniture.
Rosewood Chamber Furniture.
Walnut Antique Furniture.

Prices are as low as the quality of the work will admit of.

GEORGE J. HENKELS,
3 2 1m Late of Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street.

RANDALL & CO.,

PERFUMERS AND IMPORTERS,

No. 1302 CHESNUT Street.

Fine English Toilet Soaps,

IN GREAT VARIETY, JUST RECEIVED.

Also, Triple French Extracts and Perfumes.

We have constantly on hand every variety of PERFUMERY AND TOILET REQUISITES.

Extracts, Powders, Colognes, Pomades, Toilet Waters, Shaving Creams, Cosmetiques, Tooth Pastes, Brushes, etc. 3 2 3m

REMOVAL! REMOVAL!!

OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY,

REMOVED FROM N. W. CORNER SIXTEENTH AND RACE, TO

Broad Street, Above Race, East Side.

Orders respectfully solicited, and promptly attended to at the lowest market rates.

HESS, JOHNSON & DAVIS.

OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY.

The undersigned, feeling exceeding thankful to his many friends and customers for their very liberal patronage extended to him during the last seventeen years, and having sold his entire interest to MESSRS. HESS, JOHNSON & DAVIS, Takes pleasure in recommending them to his former patrons, as they are gentlemen of well-known integrity, and will undoubtedly maintain the reputation of the OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY, and in every way act so as to give entire satisfaction to all who may kindly favor them with their custom. Respectfully, etc.,

3 2 3m A. BROWN.

OAK SHADE OIL COMPANY, OF PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL.....$600,000
Shares.....120,000. Par Value.....$5·00.

PRESIDENT.
WILLIAM BAILEY.
TREASURER.
HUGH GAMBLE.
SECRETARY.
J. DALLAS HALL.
DIRECTORS.
JOHN F. GROSS, DAVIS KIMBLE,
HUGH GAMBLE, JOHN H. JONES,
WILLIAM BAILEY.

OFFICE, No. 329 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA. 2 12 1mrp

GROVER & BAKER'S FIRST PREMIUM ELASTIC STITCH AND LOCK STITCH SEWING MACHINES, with latest improvements, No. 730 Chesnut street, Philadelphia; No. 17 Market street, Harrisburg. 2 1 3m4p

SAL SODA—NEW CASTLE, LANDING, AND for sale by WILLIAM GULAGER, 1e No. 97 N. FRONT Street.

AT THE LATE GRAND TRIAL OF WILLCOX & GIBBS SEWING MACHINES, THE "GAINED the Highest Premium.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Co.

No. 730 CHESNUT SIREET, PHILADELPHIA.

AT THE LATE "GRAND TRIAL OF SEWING MACHINES," THE WILLCOX & GIBBS fully sustained THEIR THIRTY-FIVE Distinct Points OF SUPERIORITY.

ACCIDENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

BRANCH OFFICE.

No. 419 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.

FRANK O. ALLEN, Manager.

CHARLES P. TURNER, M. D., Consulting Physician, No. 235 S. EIGHTH Street.

Policies and Daily Tickets cover every description of Accidents, travelling or otherwise.

General Accident Tickets, for one to six days, 25 cents per day, insuring $5000, and $25 weekly compensation.

Sea Voyage Policies to all parts of the world issued at low rates.

GENERAL ACCIDENTAL POLICIES,

Covering all forms of Dislocations, Broken Bones, Ruptured Tendons, Sprains, Concussions, Crushings, Bruises, Cuts, Stabs, Gunshot Wounds, Burns and Scalds, Bites of Dogs, Unprovoked Assaults by Burglars, Robbers, or Murderers, the action of Lightning or Sun Stroke, the effects of Explosions, Chemicals, Floods, and Earthquakes, Suffocation by Drowning or Choking, when such accidental injury is the cause of death within three months of the happening of the injury, or of total disability to follow the usual avocations.

THE RATES VARY From $3 to $50, INSURING *From* $500 *to* $10,000, IN CASE OF DEATH, AND $3 to $50 Weekly Compensation, FOR ANY DISABLING INJURY.

By permission, reference is made to the following gentlemen:—

Colonel W. B. Thomas, Collector of the Port.
Colonel J. H. Taggart, United States Collector of Internal Revenue, First District.
Henry Bumm, Esq., City Treasurer.
B. B. Comegys, Esq., Cashier Philadelphia National Bank.
M. McMichael, Jr., Esq., Cashier First National Bank.
J. W. Sexton, Esq., of firm of Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co.
Messrs. Lewis, Brothers & Co., Merchants, No. 238 Chesnut street.
Messrs. Tyler & Co., Coal Merchants, No. 328 Walnut street.
Messrs. Wood, Roberts & Co., Iron Manufacturers Ridge avenue, below Twelfth street. 2 17 1m4p

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

WILL OPEN

IN THEIR NEW STORE,

No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

AND

No. 19 Strawberry Street,

ON

THURSDAY, MARCH 1,

WITH A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

SILKS,

DRESS GOODS,

AND

STAPLE GOODS.

MANY OF WHICH ARE THEIR OWN IMPORTATION.

2 26 4t 4p

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

IMPORTANT SALE.

The oldest and best established

Cigar Store on Chesnut Street,

Now doing a flourishing business, and established since thirteen years, is offered for sale to a cash purchaser, with STOCK, LEASE, AND FIXTURES,

As the present proprietor is going into the Wholesale Business.

Address, for one week, CIGAR STORE, "Ledger" Office. 2 28 6tip

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—*Martha* was given last evening to a very fine house. Babelman's "Lionel" is one of his finest parts and of course his "Roum Adaz" was perfection. We have seen all the artists in the *roles* they sing, and all have attained the approbation of the public with the exception of Madlle Daubia, who appeared for the first time here as "Nancy." She played with much spirit and sang well, but the music is too low for her. This evening *Robert*, the great and glorious *Robert*, will be given. Hammer is perfection in this great part. This is one of the gems of the season, and will draw a grand house.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—*The Member from Nile* has, on the whole, been a success. It is to be regretted that a character so well conceived as that of "Demosthenes Torrent," should not have been in a play of even average merit, a play that so evidently bows want of experience in construction, want of plot in the dialogue, and want of imagination in the plot. "Torrent" bears a striking resemblance to "Salem Scudder" in the *Octoroon*, and, like that part, gives Mr. Clarke many opportunities of giving us some of those fine passes of sympathetic and natural acting which are his special peculiarities. The dialogue is utterly insignificant, and there is not a pun in the part. This evening is Mr. Clarke's benefit, when he appears in the ever popular part of "Timothy Toodles."

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—'Sam" will this evening take a benefit.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—*The Ice Witch*, with its artistic and splendid scenery, draws crowds every night.

FERELLI'S AMATEUR OPERA.—The *debut* of another of Ferelli's talented lady pupils this evening, in the opera of *Maria di Rohan* will add another to the brilliant successes of Ferelli's season of amateur opera. The lady is said to possess many of the more important pre-requisites for the lyric drama—a highly cultivated voice, a pleasing presence a predilection for the stage, and a fine musical education. With these advantages, the ordeal awaiting her this evening will be passed through successfully, and thus will another prima donna be added to the number which Mr Ferelli's great ability as a *maestro* has already perfected.

THE GERMANIA.—The following is the programme of the rehearsal for to-morrow afternoon:—

Overture, "Night Camp," (by request.)....Kreutzer
The Peasant Girl, Song, (by request.).....French
Clarinett solo, performed by W. Stoll, Sr.
Die Osmanen Wa ts.....Lanner
Adagio, from Fourth Sinfonie.....Mendelsohn
Ouverture, "Lorelei."....W. Wallace
Entre Act and Quartett, from Martha, (by request) Flotow
Villa Colonna Gallop.....Speer

The Recent New York Testimonial to General Grant.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN GENERALS BUTTERFIELD AND GRANT.

From the Evening Post.

Prominent citizens of New York have just made a magnificent present to General Grant, as a token of their appreciation of his national services. The gift was nominally a hundred thousand dollars, but it amounted to one hundred and five thousand, and was conveyed to General Grant without ceremony, by means of a letter containing a list of the subscriptions and an account of the expenditure of a part of the money for his benefit. The amount of cash placed in his hands was $19,000, and there were $55,000 in United States seven-thirty bonds. It will not be improper to state that the movement, which resulted so creditably to our citizens, arose from a proposition to cancel a mortgage which General Grant and Mrs. Grant executed on their house in Washington. It was the property that formerly belonged to Stephen A. Douglas. The fact that the mortgage was given came incidentally to the knowledge of the originators of the plan; and when the subject was mentioned this object was so heartily approved that more than the sum required was almost immediately offered. General Butterfield made the collections, and the amount soon became more than a hundred thousand dollars. The mortgage bond was cancelled, and General Grant has the remainder of the contributions, nearly thrice the sum it was first proposed to raise. The following is the correspondence:—

LETTER TO GENERAL GRANT.

NEW YORK, February 15, 1866.—Lieutenant-General U. S. Grant, etc. etc etc—General:—In accordance with the request of many citizens of New York, whose names are herewith transmitted, I have the honor to ask your acceptance of the enclosed testimonial of their appreciation of your services

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
DANIEL BUTTERFIELD.

[Enclosed.]

Mortgage and interest	$99,437 50
55,000 7-30s and interest	54,725 00
Cash	19 837 50
	$105,000 00

GENERAL GRANT'S RESPONSE.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, D. C., February 17, 1866.—Dear General:—Your letter of the 15th instant, enclosing me the very handsome testimonial of the citizens of New York, with names of all the too generous contributors to it, is received. I feel at a loss to know how to express my appreciation of this substantial token of friendship of the citizens named in your letter, and for the generosity of the citizens of New York generally, especially towards those who they conceive have rendered service in maintaining the integrity of the whole Union. Suffice it to say that I shall always appreciate their generosity towards me, and endeavor to pursue a course through life, and to make such use of the means thus unexpectedly placed in my possession, as will meet with their approval.

Through you I wish to thank the gentlemen whose names you have enclosed to me, individually and collectively.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,
U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General.

Ben. Wade's Private Opinion of the President.

Washington Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.

The private opinions entertained and expressed by Ben. Wade concerning the President are not any better than those he gives vent to in public speeches. He made use of the following free speech yesterday:—"I had known Andy Johnson a long time in the Senate. He and I had served on the same committee, and had become very intimate. When he became President he sent for me among the first, and told me he should expect me to be his friend, and that he would be glad to take counsel of me. I told him I felt very much flattered by his compliment, and would always be glad to give him what little assistance I could. He asked me what he had better do with the Rebels, and I told him he had better hang eight or ten of the leaders, and scare the balance so as they would run away, and to leave an open door for them to get out at. He said he thought he would do that. I told him to tighten the bit on the scoundrels, as Lincoln had been driving them with too loose a rein. He agreed to that too, and I thought for awhile he was going to stick to it. Before I left him I told him to be warned by the fate of Fillmore and Tyler, who had come to the Presidency very much as he had. Said I:—'There never was a man in your position made President by the death of another, that the men who voted against him didn't try to get hold of him, and whenever they're sold out they've damned themselves eternally.' Johnson looked at me when I said this, and asked me if I had any fear about his going over to the opposition. I told him I hadn't, but, said I, 'you must look out for them, and be prepared for them.' He laughed at me, and soon after I left him. I didn't think I was prophesying then, but it has since come out that I was."

—Princess Anna Murat, now Duchess de Mouchy, accompanied by her father on a tour to Egypt in 1864. In remembrance of this visit Ismail Pacha has sent a present to the Princess on the occasion of her marriage of a diamond coronet worth £4000.

—It is stated that General Butler has paid to Smith Brothers, of New Orleans, the $80,000 in gold which they allege he abstracted from their vaults, together with the interest, all the costs and sheriff's poundage—making an amount of $150,000.

—A delegation of the Bois Fort band of Chippewa Indians, accompanied by Mr. Webb, their agent, called on the Commissioner of Indian Affairs on Wednesday, and had a short interview. A treaty will probably soon be made with them.

FASHIONABLE INTELLIGENCE.

Marriage of P. T. Barnum's Daughter.

Brilliant Display in Bridgeport—New Features in the Marriage Ceremony—Grand Reception—Large Company—Fashion and Beauty in Church, Etc.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Thursday, March 1.—This town has been in a great flutter from an early hour this morning till late this afternoon. Carriages driven by men having on their breasts white rosettes admonished the people that something out of the ordinary line of Bridgeport life was on foot. So many carriages were never seen in the place before; hence the inquiry on all hands—"What is it?" The milliners, most of whom were in the secret, let it out, and by noon the announcement that Hon. P. T. Barnum was going to offer his last and youngest daughter, Pauline, upon the altar of Hymen, was in general circulation, and ladies hastened to the South Congregational Church, where the ceremonies were to take place.

At a few minutes before 12 o'clock the doors of the church were thrown open, and no place of worship was ever before filled so soon, nor by so much beauty. The body of the church was reserved for the friends of the Barnum family, who were about five hundred in number. Mr. Bartholomew, the accomplished organist of the church, entertained the audience with the performance of some admirable selections appropriate to the occasion. Rev. Dr. Lord, Pastor of the church, and Rev. Abel C. Thomas, officiated. The name of the bride was Pauline T. Barnum, and that of the bridegroom Nathan Seeley, of the firm of Seeley & Stevens, New York.

The bridesmaids were Miss Julia C. Crissy, Miss Georgie C. Moody, and Miss Irene J. Butler. The groomsmen were Adrian Hegeman, Jr., of Hoover, Calhoun & Co.; Russell Howell, of M. A. Howell & Co.; and T. S. Terry, of Weston & De Billier. The "gentlemanly ushers" were M. V. B. Smith, of E. A. Smith & Bros.; David Scott, of Vernon & Bros.; and Samuel H. Wheeler, of Yale College.

Of the attire in which the bridal party appeared a lady present summed up its description in the following laconic and sensible terms:—"The bride was dressed in white satin, and the bridesmaids in tarletan. They were all flowered, and dressed in excellent taste, and looked lovely."

The ceremony was original, and was a decided improvement upon the forms usually adopted on such occasions. Instead of pronouncing the bridal pair 'man and wife," Dr. Lord pronounced them "husband and wife," which, of course, is right. There were other features about the ceremony which won the good opinion of the vast congregation, and made many a lady long ago married wish for another wedding, so as to have things done according to this style. When the question was asked, "Who giveth this woman," etc., Mr. Barnum stepped forward and put the right hand of Pauline into that of the minister without the slightest hesitation, or, as a lady near the immediate scene observed, "He didn't shed a tear, did he?"

After the ceremony had been duly solemnized, the party repaired at once to the delightful residence of Mr. Barnum, on the Fairfield road, a locality which was never fairer than it was today, rendered so by the beauty and fashion not only of Bridgeport, but of other places, North, South, East and West. The company was happy and sociable. It was composed of youth, age, and intelligence. Among the gentlemen present were Hon. E. K. Foster, of New Haven, Speaker of the House of Representatives; Hon. E. C. Ingersoll, of Illinois, successor in Congress to Owen Lovejoy; Munson Hawley, President of the Pequonnet Bank; Hon. W. D. Bisnop, ex-Member of Congress; C. Spooner, ex-Mayor; S. H. Wales, editor *Scientific American*; N. Wheeler, Esq., of Wheeler & Wilson; Captain J. E. Dunham; E. Birdseye, of E. Birdseye & Co.; Dr. Charles H. Sandford; D. W. C. Wheeler, of Bulkley, Sheldon & Co., New York; Hon. Mr. Coe; Rev. Mr. Stimson, Fairfield; Rev. Mr. Stocking, of Seymour; Captain Cross, of New York; John Howard, Major Middlebrook, and John N. Genin, of New York.

The company was brilliant, and each member of it seemed to be arrayed so as to bring out in bold relief

The charms
Which beauty can disclose.

The table did not groan (it was no occasion for groaning), but sang loudly the praises of Mr. Barnum. It was arranged with taste as well as abundance, and its blessings were inexhaustible.

Of the presents to the bride, although they were all valuable, there was one which the recipient will prize more than all the others. The following note will best describe it:—

BRIDGEPORT, February 28.—My Dear Pauline:—I have woven you a wreath for your wedding-day, of flowers made of the hair of those nearest to you. It represents four generations, all of whom are still living upon the earth—an unbroken family circle from your aged grandmother down to dear little Barnum Thomtson. If there be a single thorn among the flowers I do not know it; none but pleasant thoughts have been woven in by me, and looking over the history written upon it, I cannot find any cause of regret or sorrow for you. When I consider the rich blessing that has surrounded all your past life, I feel a hope that the same loving goodness of the Lord may crown your future, and allow no thorns to grow around you.

Hitherto parental love has shielded you from every care; but you are now about to take upon yourself in the relations of wife the higher duties and active responsibilities of womanhood. May you, in a faithful performance of these, find your life grow fresher and stronger year by year. May the arm of flesh upon which you are about to lean prove strong and true. May old age find no diminution of your marriage love; and may the Lord's right arm guide you both into the way of peace everlasting, is the prayer of your friend, M. L. THOMAS.

This wreath is indeed a beautiful piece of art, and the other properties which it possesses make its value great to the bride.

Passing over many things I might refer to, I conclude by saying that the spirit evinced by Mr. Barnum was the same in this as in everything which his hand finds to do. It was the wedding of his last daughter and his last child, and its celebration was conducted nobly. I may properly refer to the fact that no stimulants were present, and I have no doubt that to this excellent feature is due the complete success of the affair.

The bridal party and their immediate friends left for New York at 5 o'clock in two magnificent cars, obtained for the occasion by Conductor John Bradley, of the New York and New Haven Railroad. To the bride and bridegroom let us wish much happiness and long life to enjoy it.—*N. Y. Times.*

The St. Louis Steamboat Losses—Additional Particulars.

ST. LOUIS, February 26.—At ten o'clock tonight a fire broke out among the boats lying at the section of the levee appropriated to New Orleans steamers. It totally destroyed four of the largest and finest boats on the Western waters, namely, the *Leviathan*, *Dictator*, *Luna*, and *Pritona*. Over 10,000 people thronged the levee to witness the disaster. The flames lighted up the river for miles, and the spectacle was a fearful one when the wheels and chimneys of the burning boats went crashing with noise like thunder into the water.

The fire caught accidentally in the cook-house of the *Pritona*. The *Luna* had just arrived from New Orleans with a cargo. The *Dictator* was receiving freight for that city. The *Pritona* and *Leviathan* had little or no loading. Several piles of freight on the levee were burned or damaged. The whole loss by the disaster is estimated at $750,000. The *Dictator* was owned and chiefly insured in Pittsburg. The other three belonged to the Atlantic and Mississippi Company, which has encountered such tremendous losses this season by ice, fire, and explosions. None of the boats were insured. The pilot of the *Pritona*, in jumping off of the boat, had his leg broken.

THE GREAT

STRENGTHENING TONIC,

(Not a Whisky Preparation)

HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN BITTERS

WILL CURE

DEBILITY! DEBILITY!

Resulting from any cause whatever

H

PROSTRATION OF THE SYSTEM

INDUCED BY THE SEVERE HARDSHIPS, EXPOSURE, FEVERS, OF

Diseases of Camp Life.

SOLDIERS, CITIZENS, MALE OR FEMALE, ADULT OR YOUTH.

Will find in this Bitters a pure Tonic, not dependent on bad liquors for their almost miraculous effects.

O

DYSPEPSIA, and

Diseases Resulting from Disorders of the Liver and Digestive Organs,

ARE CURED BY

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

This Bitters has performed more cures, gives better satisfaction, has more testimony, has more respectable people to vouch for it, than any other article in the market.

O

We defy any one to contradict this assertion and

WILL PAY $1000

To any one who will produce a certificate published by us that is not genuine.

Hoofland's German Bitters

WILL CURE EVERY CASE OF

CHRONIC OR NERVOUS DEBILITY,

AND DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS.

F

Observe the following Symptoms, resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:—

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, Etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

L

REMEMBER,

That this Bitters is not Alcoholic, contains no Rum or Whisky, and cannot make Drunkards, but is the Best Tonic in the world.

READ WHO SAYS SO.

From Rev. W. D. Seigfried, Pastor of Twelfth Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

Gentlemen:—I have recently been laboring under the distressing effects of indigestion, accompanied by a prostration of the nervous system. Numerous remedies were recommended by friends, and some of them tested, but without relief. Your Hoofland's German Bitters were recommended by persons who had tried them, and whose favorable mention of these Bitters induced me to try them. I must confess that I had an aversion to Patent Medicines from the "thousand and one" quack "Bitters," whose only aim seems to be to palm off sweetened and drugged liquor upon the community in a sly way, and the tendency of which, I fear, is to make many a confirmed drunkard. Upon learning that yours was really a medicinal preparation, I took it with happy effect. Its action not only upon the stomach, but upon the nervous system, was prompt and gratifying. I feel that I have derived great and permanent benefit from the use of a few bottles.

Very respectfully yours,
W. D. SEIGFRIED,
No. 254 Shackamaxon street.

A

From the Rev. E. D. Fendall, Assistant Editor Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia.

I have derived decided benefit from the use of Hoofland's German Bitters, and feel it my privilege to recommend them as a most valuable tonic, to all who are suffering from general debility or from diseases arising from derangement of the liver.

Yours truly, E. D. FENDALL.

From Rev. D. Merrige, Pastor of the Passyunk Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

From the many respectable recommendations given to Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters I was induced to give them a trial. After using several bottles I found them to be a good remedy for debility, and a most excellent tonic for the stomach. D. MERRIGE.

N

From Rev. William Smith, formerly Pastor of the Vincentown and Millville (N. J.) Baptist Churches.

Having used in my family a number of bottles of your Hoofland's German Bitters, I have to say that I regard them as an excellent medicine, specially adapted to remove the diseases they are recommended for. They strengthen and invigorate the system when debilitated, and are useful in disorders of the liver, loss of appetite, etc. I have also recommended them to several of my friends, who have tried them and found them greatly beneficial in the restoration of health.

Yours truly, WILLIAM SMITH,
No. 966 Hutchinson street, Philada.

D

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON" is on the wrapper of each bottle.

PRICE,

Single Bottle One Dollar, or a Half Dozen for $5.

Should your nearest Druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE AND MANUFACTORY,

No. 631 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

JONES & EVANS,

SUCCESSORS TO C. M. JACKSON & CO.,

PROPRIETORS.

For sale by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States. 1 24 wfm 26tu

CHEAPNESS. FOR STYLE, EXCELLENCE, AND FAMOUS

No. 609 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE SIXTH,

SEGARS, TOBACCO, ETC.

TEN FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.—1st. DEAN always has his store full of customers. Why? Because he keeps the best stock of segars and tobacco in the United States, and sells at least from 25 to 50 per cent. less than you can buy elsewhere. Go to DEAN'S, No. 613 CHESNUT street.

2d. Why is it that the city tobacconists are down on Dean? Because he sells a better quality of tobacco and segars at a much less price than they can sell. Go to Dean's, No. 613 Chesnut street.

3d. The reason why he can sell so cheap is because his retail sales are over $300 per day, and his wholesale trade is over $2000 per day. He can afford to sell at from 2 to 5 per cent. profit while others cannot live on less than from 25 to 100 per cent. Go to Dean's, No 613 Chesnut street.

4th. Dean sells prime imported Havana segars for six cents each. Genuine Yara for ten cents, and makes a liberal discount to those buying by the box.

Go to Dean's, No. 613 Chesnut street.

5th. Dean sells the best navy, of six different kinds, for 80, 85 and 90 cents per pound. Dry navy 40 cents per pound, with a discount to those buying five pounds or upwards.

Go to Dean's, No. 613 Chesnut street.

6th. Dean sells all kinds of smoking tobacco from 30 cents per pound to $1 50 per pound, and a discount on 5 pounds or upwards. Try it, you will like it.

Go to Dean's, No. 613 Chesnut street.

7th. Dean's Store is No. 613 Chesnut street. If you inquire of some tobacconists they will tell you they don't know him, and don't acknowledge him to be in the business. Why don't they know him? Because he sells so cheap, he is killing the business.

Go to Dean's, No 613 Chesnut street.

8th. Some tobacconists' jealousy makes them mean, but Dean can afford to be liberal; his trade is always on the increase. That's what troubles the Spanish Jews and red noses. When you want prime tobacco or segars at a fair price, go to Dean's, No. 613 Chesnut street.

9th. Dean's Yara Segars are the only genuine Yara in this city, all others are of inferior quality. Dean secured the whole crop of Yara this year and for next year. If you want genuine Yara Segars, go to Dean's, No 613 Chesnut street.

10th. The largest assortment of segars in any one store in the United States you will find at DEAN'S, No. 613 CHESNUT Street.

N. B.—For cigarettes, apply to the Government. Number 221 limp

INSTRUCTION.

THE QUAKER CITY

BUSINESS COLLEGE

THE GREAT

Practical School of Business,

SURPASSING IN THE EXTENT OF ITS

Accommodations,

Patronage

and Influence.

Any similar Institute in the State.

The place for

YOUNG MEN

Who desire success and promotion in business life.

The College occupies two large buildings, one at

TENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS

AND THE OTHER AT

Broad and Spring Garden Streets,

Which are connected by Telegraph, making it by far the most complete and extensive establishment of the kind in the State.

The Institution offers in all respects the very highest advantages. It is the only Business or Commercial School in the city having a legislative charter. Diplomas are awarded by authority of law, under the corporate seal. It is conducted upon the best practical system of instruction, and by teachers of acknowledged ability and experience.

For full particulars send for Illustrated Circulars and Catalogue.

2 16 mwfm L. FAIRBANKS, A. M., President.

DUPLEX SKIRT.

FASHIONS FOR 1866.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC

(OR DOUBLE SPRING)

HOOP SKIRT.

Each Hoop of this PECULIAR SKIRT is composed of TWO *finely-tempered steel springs*, braided TIGHTLY and FIRMLY together EDGE to EDGE, forming at once the STRONGEST and most FLEXIBLE HOOP made.

They will not BEND or BREAK like the single springs, but will EVER PRESERVE their PERFECT and BEAUTIFUL SHAPE, where three or four ordinary skirts will have been thrown away as useless.

Their *wonderful flexibility* ADDS GREATLY to the COMFORT and CONVENIENCE, besides giving INTENSE PLEASURE to the WEARER, as will be *particularly experienced* by LADIES attending *crowded receptions, balls, operas, etc.*

IN FACT for the *promenade*, or *house*, the *church*, *theatre*, or *car* they are UNSURPASSED, combining COMFORT, DURABILITY and ECONOMY, with that ELEGANCE of shape which has made the

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC THE

STANDARD SKIRT

OF THE FASHIONABLE WORLD.

Manufactured exclusively by the SOLE OWNERS of Patent,

WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY,

No. CHAMBERS and Nos. 79 and 81 READE Sts., NEW YORK.

Merchants will be supplied as above, and by Philadelphia Jobbers.

FOR SALE in all FIRST-CLASS RETAIL STORES IN THIS CITY. Inquire for (2 14 3mrp

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT.

PAPIER MACHE GOODS.

PAPIER MACHE GOODS.

TARTAN GOODS,

SCOTCH PLAID GOODS.

A fine assortment of Papier Mache Work Tables, Writing Desks, Inkstands, and Scotch Plaid Goods, just received per the steamer "St. George," too late for Christmas sales, suitable for Bridal Gifts, etc., will be sold low.

ISAAC TOWNSEND,

House Furnishing Store of the late JOHN A. MURPHEY,

No. 922 CHESNUT STREET,

1 24 Below Tenth street.

GOFFERING MACHINES.

GOFFERING MACHINES.

A large assortment of Goffering Machines just received per steamer "St. George."

FOR SALE BY

ISAAC TOWNSEND,

House-Furnishing Store of the late JOHN A. MURPHEY,

No. 922 CHESNUT STREET,

1 24 Below Tenth Street.

FINE

OPERA GLASSES.

A VERY LARGE VARIETY.

JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,

1 1 No. 924 CHESNUT STREET.

UNION PAPER BOX MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

N. W. corner RACE and SECOND Streets.

Invite the attention of parties requiring goods in their line to the facilities they have of furnishing

BOXES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

which, for durability and neatness, they defy competition.

2 27 4tmrp PARIS 4, 60

DRY GOODS.

113 PRICE & WOOD, 113

N. NINTH STREET, ABOVE ARCH.

Best makes bleached and unbleached Muslins—5-4, 6-4, 8-4, 9-4 and 10-4 Sheeting Muslins.

American Prints and Ginghams, fast colors.

WHITE GOODS!

WHITE GOODS!

Cambric, Jaconet, and Nainsook Muslins.

Cambric and Nainsook Plaid Muslins.

Nainsook and Swiss Stripe Muslins.

White Brilliantes, 28, 31, 37½, 40, 44, 50, 62½.

Marseilles, Lancaster, and Honeycomb Quilts.

White Marseilles, good quality, 75 cents per yard.

LINEN GOODS!

Table Linens, Napkins and Towels.

Linen Huckaback, by the yard.

Huckaback Towels, 25, 28, 31, 37½, 40, 45, 50, 62½.

Handsome Damask Towels, very cheap.

Richardson Son's, and Owden's Shirting Linens.

Scotch Diaper, by the piece.

Lined Bird Eye, for Children's Aprons.

Ladies' and Gents' Linen Cambric Hdkfs.

Do. do. Hem-stitched Hdkfs, etc.

PRICE & WOOD,

No. 113 N. NINTH Street above Arch.

N. B. Ladies' and Misses' Hoop Skirts, made expressly for our sales, and warranted.

P. S. Will remove to the N. W. corner Eighth and Filbert streets about the last of April.

FINE SHAWLS.

A good opportunity to secure a Fine Shawl at a very low price.

FINE BROCHE SHAWLS.

FINE PAISLEY SHAWLS.

FINE BLANKET SHAWLS.

The entire stock will be sold without regard to the cost.

BLANKETS! BLANKETS!

ENGLISH BLANKETS.

FINE AMERICAN BLANKETS,

All our fine and medium grades, very much reduced in prices.

MARSEILLES QUILTS,

OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION.

A great variety of new patterns in all sizes. A larger stock to select from than in any other establishment in this city.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

[2 21 rp

N. W. COR. EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS.

CHEAP LACE CURTAINS

The Subscribers have received from the

NEW YORK AUCTION SALE

A LARGE LOT OF

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,

BROCATEL,

SATIN DE LAINES,

TERRY,

COTELINE,

AND OTHER

UPHOLSTERY GOODS,

Which were bought at a great sacrifice, and will be sold cheap.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,

UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT,

2 27 6trp No. 1008 CHESNUT STREET.

DREIFUSS & BELSINGER,

No. 49 N. EIGHTH STREET,

EAST SIDE,

Have just received a large lot of

BAND-MADE WOOLLEN GOODS,
LADIES' FANCY GOODS,
WHITE GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, VEIL HAIR NETS,

And a full line of

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S KID, SILK, AND FANCY GLOVES.

Also, a large lot of

CROCHET LACES,

Which we are offering at reduced prices. 9 12s

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET. 1866. Spring Importation. 1866. No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

E. M. NEEDLES.

HAS JUST OPENED

1000 PIECES WHITE GOODS,

In PLAIN, FANCY, STRIPED PLAID and Figured Jaconets, Cambrics, Nainsook, Dimities, Swiss, Mull, and other Muslins, comprising a most complete stock, to which the attention of purchasers is solicited, as they are offered at a large REDUCTION from last SEASON'S PRICES.

100 pieces SHIRRED MUSLINS for Bodies.
100 pieces PIQUES in all varieties of style and price, from 25c. to $1 50.
200 PARIS GOFFERED SKIRTS, newest styles of my own importation.

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

628 HOPKINS' 628

HOOP-SKIRT

Manufactory No. 628 ARCH Street,

Above Sixth Street, Philadelphia.

Wholesale and Retail.

Our assortment embraces all the new and desirable styles and sizes of every length and size waist for Ladies, Misses, and Children.

Those of "OUR OWN MAKE" are superior in finish and durability to any other Skirts made, and warranted to give satisfaction.

All the made to order, altered, and repaired 4

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN.

No News of the British Envoy to Pekin—Rumored Reverses to the Imperial Troops—The English Treaty with the Japanese—Its Repudiation Probable.

From the Overland Trade Report, December 31.

There is not a word of news obtainable from Pekin, where Sir R. Alcock must have arrived at the early part of this month. The nature of his Excellency's reception by the Court of Pekin may in some degree indicate forthcoming events, and therefore the advices communicating his arrival are looked forward to with some degree of curiosity.

It seems to be pretty well understood that anti-foreign councils are the order of the day at Pekin. There is no doubt either that Prince Kung was degraded because of his supposed pro-foreign aspirations, or that his reelevation to power is to be ascribed to the discovery that this supposition was a grave error. Since the late evacuation of the Taku forts, much labor and outlay have been expended in strengthening the fortifications—in fact, it is said that when the plan adopted shall be carried out, these forts will be impregnable except to iron clads.

The whereabouts of Tseng-kwo-lan is still a mystery, and the precise position of affairs as between the main body of the Imperial army under his command and that of the Nienfei, is not known with any degree of precision. Rumor still has it that the Imperial troops have suffered a defeat, and are retreating on the Yellow river, and although these reports are not authenticated, still they are generally credited.

A report prevailed on the departure of the last mail that a body of insurgents had invaded the Province of Kiangsu. The truth turned out to be that a movement to subvert the Government had taken place at a third class town, called Chin-shau, not far from Shanghae. It appears to have been a most singular affair—it was in fact a revolution on a small scale, and it must have had some extensive ramifications, which have not yet come to light. The leaders were men of repute and education—they succeeded in obtaining possession of the town, and in keeping possession for some little time. They established the most perfect order, avoiding all those excesses which usually accompany such operations in China as elsewhere. The movement was easily put down by the Mandarin troops, when summary vengeance was of course taken on all parties implicated.

An Imperial victory over the Taipings, attended with the death of the Insurrent leader, is reported to have taken place at Fuhkien.

The Hong Kong Mint is expected to be in operation in about three months.

From Japan there is no news whatever. The two Yokohama newspapers differ in opinion as to the late convention. The journal to which the information was first furnished is of course very felicitous, whilst the other naturally condemns the whole proceeding as a "gigantic swindle." It matters little whether the Mikado really ratified the treaties or not—the British Government will, doubtless, hold him responsible for the fraud if he should repudiate them, which amounts to about the same thing. Matters are proceeding very satisfactorily, and wear the appearance of inspiring confidence.

Missouri and the President.

The Washington *Chronicle* says that, while the Copperheads are rejoicing over the veto and the speech of the President, it is gratifying to see how the loyal people and Legislatures are speaking out. The verdict of Missouri is especially significant. We copy the following from the St. Louis *Democrat* of the 24th inst:—

Special Despatch to the Missouri Democrat.

JEFFERSON CITY, February 23.—The following is a copy of the telegraphic despatch sent by Governor Fletcher to Senator Henderson yesterday:—

JEFFERSON CITY, February 22.—Senator Henderson, of Missouri, Washington, D. C.:—Say to Senator Brown and our radical members that the Legislature has to-day decided by a vote of three to one in the House and more than four to one in the Senate, to stand by the majority of the National Congress on the great issues of the day, notwithstanding the President's veto of the Freedmen's Bureau bill. This reflects the feelings of the loyal people in this State, and of the loyal men in all the South. Our bitter experience makes us recognize but two parties—the loyal and disloyal. We are not willing to divide the control of the Government with the latter, much less to turn over the loyal people wholly to their mercies. Stand firm. Trust God and the people. THOMAS C. FLETCHER,
Governor of Missouri.

The radical Union men here are as thoroughly united by the recent Executive bull at Washington as Rebels and Copperheads are rejoiced by it. Both parties regard it alike as a virtual recognition of the Southern Confederacy, or, which is the same thing, a handing over of the loyalists of the South, both white and colored, to the mercy of the traitors. No parties are better prepared to appreciate to its fullest extent the fatal consequences which will flow from the President's veto of the Freedmen's Bureau bill, if it fails to pass Congress finally, than the loyal men of Missouri. Never since their first organization have they presented a more unbroken front; the radical members of the General Assembly are as one man to the work in the cause of civil rights and justice.

The Oldest Man in the World.

Joseph Crele, who was probably the oldest man in the world, died in Caledonia, a little town of Wisconsin, on the 27th of January last, at the age of one hundred and forty-one years. Twice three score and ten years may be called a ripe old age. He attained an age greater by twenty years than that enjoyed by the next oldest man of modern times, Jean Claude Jacob, a member of the French National Assembly, who was called the "Dean of the human species," and who died at the age of one hundred and twenty-one. This man bore arms at Braddock's defeat, was an old man when Jackson defeated Packenham at New Orleans, venerable when Taylor whipped Santa Anna at Buena Vista, and yet was not too old to rejoice when Lee surrendered to Grant.

Joseph Crele was born of French parents, in what is now Detroit, but which was then only an Indian trading station, in 1725. The record of his baptism in the Catholic church in that city establishes the fact beyond a doubt. He was a resident of Wisconsin for about a century, and was the "oldest citizen" in that State beyond any dispute. Whenever the "oldest citizen" was alluded to every Wisconsonian declared Joseph Crele was the man meant. He was first married at New Orleans in 1755, after having grown to be a bachelor of thirty. A few years after his marriage he settled at Prairie du Chien, while Wisconsin was yet a province of France. Before the Revolutionary war, he was employed to carry letters between Prairie du Chien and Green Bay. A few years ago he was called as a witness in the Circuit Court of Wisconsin, in a case involving the title to certain real estate at Prairie du Chien, to give testimony in relation to events that transpired eighty years before, and many years before the litigants were dreamed of.

For some years past he had resided at Caledonia with a daughter by his third wife. This child was a little over seventy years of age a couple of years ago; but we do not know whether she survives her father or not. He was sixty-nine when she was born. Up to 1864 Mr. Crele was as hale and hearty as most men of seventy. He could walk several miles without fatigue, and was frequently in the habit of "chopping" wood for the family use. He went to all elections, and, from the time he first voted for Washington, he had always voted the straight out Union ticket. He had no bad habits, except that he was an inveterate smoker; but that is not considered among the small vices in the land of Grant and Sherman. In person he was rather above the medium height; spare in flesh, but showing evidences of having been in his prime—a century or so before—a man of sinewy strength. Of late years a haunting sense of loneliness overwhelmed and seemed to sadden him. The only weakness of mind which he ever betrayed was in the last year or two of his existence, when he frequently remarked, with a startling air of sadness, that he feared that perhaps "Death had forgotten him;" but he would always add, with more cheerfulness, that he felt sure "God had not."

—General F. J. Herron has been elected a Director of the new National Bank in New Orleans.

GENERAL GRANT.

Names of the Contributors to the Hundred Thousand Dollar Testimonial—An Anecdote of His Visit to the Manhattan Club Rooms.

The following is a list of those who contributed one thousand dollars and upward to the Grant testimonial fund:—

W. H. Aspinwall, James Brown, Henry Clews, H. B. Claflin & Co., Daniel Drew, A. R. Eno, Paul S. Forbes, N. L. & G. Griswold, Sheppard Gandy, John T. Johnson, J. F. D. Lanier, A. A. Low & Bro., Duncan, Sherman & Co., D. N. Barney, Robert Bonner, H. K. Corning, C. V. Culver, W. B. Dinsmore, Harbeck & Co., Benjamin Holliday, Hunt, Tillinghast & Co., Arthur Leary, Edward Matthews, George Opdyke & Co., Spofford, Tileston & Co., Samuel G. Wheeler, W. B. Astor, A. T. Stewart, E. B. Cattman, S. B. Chittenden, C. Aug. Davis, D. B. Fearing, John C. Green, Grinnell, Minturn & Co., Howland & Aspinwall, Boorman J. Johnston, James Lenox, P. Lorillard, E. D. Morgan & Co., Moses Taylor, Joseph Sampson, Samuel Wetmore, John D. Wolfe, M. O Roberts, Phelps, Dodge & Co., W. B. Ogden, C K. Garrison, Samuel Parish, R. L. & A. Stuart, S. J. Tilden, Weston & Gray.

A large number of our citizens contributed in smaller sums. Commodore Vanderbilt and Lawrence W. Jerome were not among the contributors, as at first stated. The amount of the fund was $105,000 in exact figures.

During his stay in New York the General was entertained by the Manhattan Club, at their splendid house on Fifteenth street. Before dinner, and while the General was being shown over the house, the cook of the establishment, who is an enthusiastic admirer of the great man, and in whose mind were treasured up the words of the inscription in the book General Scott presented to General Grant, determined and expressed his intention to lay before "the greatest general one of the best dinners by one of the best cooks in the world." The pupil of Epicurus exerted his skill, and spread an entertainment which the General pronounced equal if not superior to any he had ever previously partaken of.

Two baskets of bouquets were sent to General Grant during his recent visit to this city, with the request that he would transmit one of them to a lady friend in New York. He promptly wrote the following card:—

To Mrs. William S. Hillyer, No. 52 East Fifteenth street. From U. S. GRANT.

Unfounded Report of an Accident to General Grant.

WASHINGTON, February 28.—The announcement that General Grant was accidentally shot in the hand while inspecting a new firearm in New York city rests on very slight foundation. Colonel Laidley, who had claimed to have invented an improved breech-loading rifle and metallic cartridge, called on the General to exhibit it. One of the cartridges was accidentally exploded, and the metallic casing made a few slight scratches on one or two of his fingers. They are quite insignificant, and are not even treated to a court plaster each. The report that the General will attend the ball in Boston next Monday is doubtless spread to increase the sale of tickets, as he has written a note of declination and will positively not be present.—*N. Y. Herald.*

The First Newspaper Printed by Steam.

The 20th of November, 1814, forms an important date in the history of printing, and consequently in that of civilization. It was the day on which a newspaper was the first time printed by steam instead of manual power.

The common printing press, though much improved during the second half of the last century, could seldom strike off more than two or three hundred impressions per hour, with one man to ink the types and one to work the press.

In 1790 Mr. W. Nicholson obtained letters patent for a machine similar in many respects to those which have been adopted in later years; but it does not appear that he brought his invention into practice.

Steam power, it was known, would effect movements of almost every imaginable kind; but it was the enterprise of the proprietor of the London *Times* that enabled inventors to surmount the difficulties of applying such power to printing presses.

It was the *second* Mr. John Walter (the son of the first and father of the present proprietor), whose management of the *Times* began in 1803, who gave so immense an impetus to rapid printing. It took many hours to strike off the 3000 or 4000 copies of which the daily issues of the *Times* then consisted; and Mr. Walter was dissatisfied with the slow process.

In 1804 Thomas Martyn, a compositor in his employment, produced a model of a self-acting machine for working the press, and Walter supplied him with money to continue his ingenious labors. The pressmen were, however, so bitterly hostile to any such innovation, that Martyn was placed almost in fear of his life, and as Walter did not at that time possess a very large capital, the scheme fell to the ground.

John Walter, however, was not the man to be beaten by difficulties; he bore in mind Martyn's invention, and bided his time. He encouraged inventions from all quarters, and as his pecuniary means increased he became able to pay them well for their services. In 1814 he consented that Konig's patent for a printing machine should be tried—not in the actual printing office of the *Times*, but in adjoining premises, for fear of the hostility of the pressmen.

Konig, and his assistant Bauer, worked quietly in these premises for many months; gradually perfecting the machinery.

The proceedings on the momentous 29th of November were highly characteristic of Mr. Walter. The night on which the curious machine was brought into use in its new abode was one of great anxiety and even alarm.

The suspicious pressmen had threatened destruction to any one whose inventions might suspend their employment. It was about six o'clock in the morning when Mr. Walter went into the press-room, and astonished its occupants by telling them that the *Times* was already printed by steam; that if they attempted any violence there was a force ready to suppress it; but that if they were peaceable, their wages should be continued to every one of them till similar employment could be procured; he then gave them copies of that morning's *Times*.

The *Times*, in its issue of November 29, uses the following language, though it does not go into detail (which is to be regretted), but still gives enough to show that the first printing by steam was, as now, automatic:—

"The reader of this morning's *Times* holds in his hands one of the many thousand impressions of the *Times* newspaper, which were taken off last night by a mechanical apparatus. A system of machinery, almost organic, has been devised and arranged, which, while it relieves the human frame of its most laborious efforts, far exceeds all human power in rapidity and despatch.

"After placing the form upon the press, little more remains for man to do than watch the unconscious motions and keep it supplied with paper.

"Itself places the form, inks it, adjusts the paper to the newly inked type, stamps the sheet, and gives it forth to the hands of the attendant, at the same time withdrawing the form for a fresh coat of ink, which itself distributes to meet the ensuing sheet now advancing for impression; and the whole of these complicated motions are performed with such a velocity of movement that no less than 1100 sheets are impressed in an hour."

This was the capacity of the first steam printing-press; but since that time improvements have been continually made, and now we have the ten-cylinder press of Hoe, which supplies the million with printed matter almost before the news is born.

—The New Albany *Journal* thus chronicles the fearful list of Western steamboats burned, sunk, or exploded since December 1, 1865, viz.:—Progress, Agnes, Hazel Dell, Calypso, Science No. 2, Omaha, A. B. Chambers, Darling (since raised), Belle Memphis, Peerless, Cora, Commercial, J. P. Webb, Admiral, Goldena, Sioux City, Huntress, Miami, Eleanora, Carrel, Etna, J. G. Christopher, Pine Grove, Asher Ayres, Warsaw, Prairie Rose, E. O. Stannard, Lady Pike, Viola Belle, Home, Viola, Transfer, Rosalie, Sherman, Dora Martin, Miami, Victoria, American, Missouri, Baltic, W. R. Carter, and General Halleck.

HYDE'S PATENT

AROMA SAVING AND CONDENSING

COFFEE BROWNER,

FOR HOTELS, GROCERS, HOSPITALS,

Military Barracks, and all other establishments using quantities of Coffee

By this Machine the Coffee is **SWEATED** brown, instead of being **BURNED** brown, thereby saving from 40 to 50 per cent. more **AROMA** than when done in the usual way.

A PATENT TESTER is attached, which enables the operator to see when the Coffee is done Brown.

CAN BE CHANGED IN A MOMENT INTO A FRANKLIN OR AIR-TIGHT STOVE FOR HEATING PURPOSES.

They work like a charm, **ALWAYS** giving entire **SATISFACTION.**

For particulars call or send for a circular, which contains testimonials from many of the

United States Hospitals,
First-class Hotels,
and Grocers

Now having them in use. Also,

HYDE'S PATENT

AROMA SAVING AND CONDENSING

FAMILY COFFEE BROWNER,

On the same principle, being in the form of a **STOVE COVER.** Will suit any **STOVE** or **RANGE.**

The Coffee is browned **PERFECTLY UNIFORM** in a **FEW MINUTES' TIME.**

ONE POUND BROWNED in this Machine has about the **SAME STRENGTH** as two roasted in the usual way, **BESIDES** giving the Coffee in **ALL ITS PURITY** and **FRAGRANCE.**

For sale by

HARDWARE, HOUSE-FURNISHING, AND STOVE STORES GENERALLY.

MANUFACTURED SOLELY BY

HYDE & TINGLEY,

No. 1505 Pennsylvania Avenue,

2 13 1me PHILADELPHIA

FURNITURE.

BUY FURNITURE

AT

GOULD & CO.'S

UNION DEPOTS,

Nos. 37 and 39 N. SECOND Street,

(Opposite Christ Church),

And Corner of NINTH and MARKET

The largest, cheapest, and best stock of

FURNITURE

Of every description in the world. 2 10

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I have a large stock, of every variety of Furniture which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of

PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes Book-cases Mattresses, Lounges, Etc. etc.

P. P. GUSTINE,

1 15 3m* N. E. Cor. SECOND AND RACE STS.

GAS! GAS!! GAS!!!

REDUCE YOUR GAS BILLS.

Stratton's Regulator for Gas Burners,

(Patented November 21, 1865.)

It is a matter of considerable importance to gas consumers generally, and of especial importance to all keepers of hotels and large boarding houses, to have such gas burners as will admit of being easily and permanently adjusted to suit the special requirements of the locality of each; because those who have not to pay the bills feel but little or no interest in economizing the gas, and sometimes carelessly, or thoughtlessly, turn on twice or thrice as much as would answer their needs. Call and examine, or send your orders to

STRATTON & CO.,

AT THE FLORENCE OFFICE,

No. 630 CHESNUT Street, Philada.

Retail price, 25 cents each. 2 12 mwf3m

EUREKA!

THE INFALLIBLE HAIR RESTORATIVE.

THIS IS NO HAIR DYE.

THE IMMENSE SUCCESS with which this preparation has met during the short time it has been before the public, has induced the thousands and tens of thousands who have used and attested its virtues, to pronounce it the ONLY and TRUE Hair Restorative. The Eureka has been introduced into all the principal cities both East and West, and having faithfully performed all that is claimed for it, has superseded all other Hair Preparations. The Eureka restores Grey Hair to its original color; prevents the hair from falling out, by causing a healthy condition of the scalp, imparting to the hair a softness and gloss, and youthful appearance that no other Hair Preparation can produce. The Eureka is free from all impurities or poisonous drugs, and can be used without soiling scalp or hands.

Manufactured and sold wholesale and retail by

ROBERT FISHER, Sole Agent,

No. 25 N. FIFTH Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Agents for Pennsylvania, DYOTT & CO., No 232 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia. 1 26smw3m

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS
REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions,
Of all descriptions,
Always on hand,
Always on hand.
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
One door below Seventh street.
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed. 2 5

ITALIAN MACCARONI,

VERMICELLI,

PARMASAN CHEESE,

FRESH IMPORTED.

For sale by

JAMES R. WEBB,

2 15 1m WALNUT AND EIGHTH STREETS.

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS,
REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions,
Of all descriptions,
Always on hand,
Always on hand,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
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No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
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One door below Seventh street.
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed. 2 5

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS,
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.

We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works,

1 1 ALFRED JEWES & SON.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of WILLIAM DENNEY, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of JOHN MCARTHUR, JR., sole Executor of the last will and testament of WILLIAM DENNEY, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties in interest for the purposes of his appointment, on MONDAY, March 12, 1866, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the office of George Junkin, Esq., S. E. corner of SIXTH and WALNUT street in the city of Philadelphia. THOMAS J. WORRELL,

3 1 fmw5t* Auditor

ESTATE OF THE HONORABLE OSWALD THOMPSON, deceased.

Letters of Administration upon the Estate of the Honorable OSWALD THOMPSON, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Wills for the City and County of Philadelphia, all persons having claims or demands against the Estate of said decedent are requested to make known the same without delay, and those indebted to make payment to

JOHN CLAYTON,
Administrator,

2 9 16t* No. 717 WALNUT Street Philadelphia.

NOTICE.—LETTERS TESTAMENTARY upon the estate of MARY HANCOCK, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of the said decedent are requested to make the same known to him without delay.

JAMES B. HANCOCK,

2 23 6t* No. 336 CATHARINE Street.

SURVEY NOTICE.

All persons interested in the plan of the
TENTH SECTION
OF THE
TWENTY-SECOND WARD,
Bounded as follows:—
No. 266. Northeast by Stenton avenue, Northwest by Mermaid avenue, Southeast by Gorgas street, Southwest by Germantown avenue,
are notified that the Court of Quarter Sessions for the City and County of Philadelphia have fixed
THURSDAY, March 29 1866,
At 10 o'clock A. M.,
at the Court-room Main Building of the State House, to consider said plan and any objections against the same, which may be made by any freeholder, and in the meanwhile the said plan may be seen at the Office of the Department of Surveys for the City of Philadelphia, No. 212 S. FIFTH Street,
and a Duplicate thereof at the office of
JESSE LIGHTFOOT,
Surveyor and Regulator of the Ninth Survey District,
Depot Building,
Germantown.
F. CARROLL BREWSTER,
Solicitor of the City of Philadelphia.
(Docket 5, page 37.) 2 24 lawt3 29

SURVEY NOTICE.

All persons interested in the plan of the
FOURTH SECTION
OF THE
TWENTY SECOND WARD,
Bounded as follows:—
No. 196. Northeast by Green street, Northwest by Carpenter street, Southeast by W. Washington avenue, Southwest by Wissahickon avenue,
are notified that the Court of Quarter Sessions for the City and County of Philadelphia have fixed
THURSDAY, March 29, 1866,
At 10 o'clock A. M.,
at the Court-Room, Main Building of the State House, to consider said plan and any objections against the same, which may be made by any Freeholder, and in the meanwhile, the said plan may be seen at the Office of the Department of Surveys for the City of Philadelphia, No. 212 South FIFTH Street,
and a Duplicate thereof at the Office of
JESSE LIGHTFOOT,
Surveyor and Regulator of the Ninth Survey District,
Depot Building,
Germantown.
F. CARROLL BREWSTER,
Solicitor of the City of Philadelphia.
(Docket 5, Page 39.) 2 24 lawt 3 29

SURVEY NOTICE.

All persons interested in the plan of the
TENTH SECTION
OF THE
FIRST WARD,
Bounded as follows:—
No. 179. On the Northby Wolf street, On the East by Delaware river, On the South by Curtin street, On the West by Fifth street.
Are notified that the Court of Quarter Sessions for the City and County of Philadelphia, have fixed
THURSDAY, March 29, 1866,
at 10 o'clock A. M.,
At the Court Room, Main Building of the State House, to consider said plan, and any objections against the same which may be made by any freeholder, and in the meanwhile the said plan may be seen at the Office of the Department of Surveys for the City of Philadelphia, No. 212 S. FIFTH Street,
And a Duplicate thereof at the office of
CHARLES S. CLOSE,
Surveyor and Regulator of the Second Survey District, No. 331 REED Street
F. CARROLL BREWSTER,
Solicitor of the City of Philadelphia.
(Docket 5 page 25.) 2 24 lawt3 29

SURVEY NOTICE.

All persons interested in the plan of the
FIFTH SECTION
OF THE
TWENTY-SIXTH WARD,
Bounded as follows:—
No. 203. North by Porter street, West by Twenty-sixth street, South by Curtin street, East by Broad street,
are notified that the Court of Quarter Sessions for the City and County of Philadelphia have fixed
THURSDAY, March 29, 1866.
At 10 o'clock A. M.,
at the Court-room, Main Building of the State House, to consider said plan and any objections against the same which may be made by any freeholder, and in the meanwhile the said plan may be seen at the Office of the Department of Surveys for the city of Philadelphia,
No. 212 S. FIFTH Street,
and a Duplicate thereof at the Office of
THOMAS DALY,
Surveyor and Regulator of the First survey District,
No. 923 WASHINGTON Avenue.
F. CARROLL BREWSTER,
Collector of the City of Philadelphia.
(Docket 5 page 41.) 2 24 lawt 3 29

SURVEY NOTICE.

All persons interested in the
REVISION OF GRADES OF
FIFTEENTH AND TWENTIETH WARDS,
Bounded as follows:—
No. 13. North by Girard Avenue, West by Pennsylvania Avenue, South by Parrish street, East by Twenty-ninth street,
Are notified that the Court of Quarter Sessions for the City and County of Philadelphia have fixed
THURSDAY March 29, 1866,
At 10 o'clock A. M.,
at the Court Room, Main Building of the State House, to consider said plan and any objections against the same, which may be made by any Freeholder, and in the meanwhile, the said plan may be seen at the Office of the Department of Surveys for the City of Philadelphia,
No. 212 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.
and a Duplicate thereof at the Office of
E. D. ROBERTS
Surveyor and Regulator of the Fourth Survey District,
No. 1104 SPRING GARDEN STREET.
F. CARROLL BREWSTER,
Solicitor for the City of Philadelphia.
(Docket 5, page 43.) 2 24 lawt3 29

G. W. PITCHER,
FRAME
MANUFACTURER,
AND DEALER IN
Photograph Albums,
BOOKS, BIBLES, PRAYERS,
Magazines, Novels, and all the New Publications.
CARD, MEDIUM, AND IMPERIAL
PHOTOGRAPHS.
Stereoscopes and Stereoscopic Views.
Pictures of all kinds Framed to order.
803 CHESTNUT ST. 803

GREEN PEAS,

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FRESH PEACHES,

FRESH TOMATOES, PLUMS Etc.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES

2 22 4p COR. ELEVENTH AND VINE STS.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE

INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE, No 415 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL PAID IN, IN CASH, $200,000.

This company continues to write on *Fire Risks only* Its capital, with a good surplus, is safely invested.

701

Losses by fire have been promptly paid, and more than

$500,000

Disbursed on this account within the past few years.

For the present the office of this company will remain at

No. 415 WALNUT STREET,

But within a few months will remove to its OWN BUILDING

N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.

Then as now, we shall be happy to insure our patrons at such rates as are consistent with safety.

DIRECTORS.

THOMAS CRAVEN, FURMAN SHEPPARD, THOS. MACKELLAR, JOHN SUPPLEE, JOHN W. CLOGHORN, SILAS YERKES, JR., ALFRED S. GILLETT, N. S. LAWRENCE, CHARLES L. DUPONT, HENRY P. KENNEY, JOSEPH KLAPP, M. D.

THOMAS CRAVEN, President.
ALFRED S GILLETT, V. President and Treasurer.
JAMES B ALVORD, Secretary. 1 19

FIRE INSURANCE,

THE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 120 S. FOURTH Street.

Char er Perpetual. Authorized Capital, $500 000
Paid-up Capital, $100,000.

Insures against loss or damage by FIRE on buildings, either permanently or for a LIMITED period. Also on MERCHANDISE generally and Household Furniture, city or county.

DIRECTORS.

James Brown, Charles A. Duy, Wm. D. Lewis, William B. Bullock, Wm. S. Needles, John D Taylor, Thomas Kimber, Jr., Lemuel Coffin, J. Hilborn Jones, John Woodside, Wm. C. Longstreth, J. N Hutchinson, JAMES BROWN, President. CHAS. A DUY Vice President. THOMAS NEILSON, Secre

SHIPPING.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED INDEPENDENT OUTSIDE LINE FOR NEW YORK

is receiving Freights daily at low rates,
SECOND WHARF BELOW SPRUCE STREET,
and will insure at low rates.
P. R CLARK, Agent,
2 5 1m Nos. 314 and 316 S. DELWARE Avenue.

HAMILL'S PASSAGE OFFICE.
"ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS."
"HIBERNIA," "COLUMBIA,"
"CALEDONIA," "CAMBRIA,"
"BRITANNIA," "INDIA."
Steam to
LIVERPOOL LONDONDERRY, BELFAST, DUBLIN, NEWRY, CORK, AND GLASGOW.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
PAYABLE IN PAPER CURRENCY.
CABINS.....$90, $80, and $70
STEERAGE.....$30
Steamship "HIBERNIA" leaves SATURDAY, January 27.
THE PAID CERTIFICATES
issued for bringing out passengers from the above points at
LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
Also, to and from
ALL STATIONS ON THE IRISH RAILWAYS.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Passengers will take particular notice that the "Anchor Line" is the only line granting through tickets at the above rates, from Philadelphia to the points named above, and that the undersigned is the only duly authorized Agent in Philadelphia.
Apply to W. A HAMILL,
(Sole Agent for "ANCHOR LINE,"
1 15 No. 217 WALNUT Street.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.—Calling at QUEENSTOWN. The Inman Line, sailing SEMI-WEEKLY, carrying the United States Mails.
CITY OF LONDON, Saturday, March 3.
CITY OF MANCHESTER, Wednesday, March 7.
EDINBURGH, Saturday March 10.
At noon, from Pier 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD.
First Cabin.....$80 00 Steerage.....$30 00
First Cabin to London.....$5 00 Steerage to London.....$4 00
First Cabin to Paris.....$5 00 Steerage to Paris.....$0 00
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc. etc., at moderate rates.
Passage by the Wednesday steamers:—Cabin $90 00; Steerage, $35 00; payable in United states currency.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or its equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends
For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
1 25 No. 111 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

NEW YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, Staten Island, No. 40 N. EIGHTH Street.

This Company, so long and favorably known in New York for the past forty-six years, have opened an office as above. Ladies' and gentlemen's garments and wearing apparel of every kind Dyed and Cleaned in the most perfect manner. Stains and spots removed from garments without being ripped.

Merchants having goods of undesirable colors can have them redyed in superior style. 1 29 mw3m

HARNESS.

A LARGE LOT OF NEW U. S. WAGON HARNESS, 2, 4, and 6 horse. Also, parts of HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, HALIERS, etc., bought at the recent Government sales—to be sold at a great sacrifice. Wholesale or Retail. Together with our usual assortment of

SADDLERY AND SADDLERY HARDWARE.

WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS,

2 1 6 No. 114 MARKET Street.

WILEY & BROTHER,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
HAVANA CIGARS AND MEERSCHAUM PIPES,
N. W. Cor. EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets.

We offer the finest Havana Cigars at prices from 20 to 30 per cent. below the regular rates.

Also, the celebrated
"LONE JACK" SMOKING TOBACCO,
which is far superior to any yet brought before the public.

Motto of Lone Jack:—
"SEEK NO FURTHER, FOR NO BETTER CAN BE FOUND." 1 15 3m

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords, Twines, Etc.,

No. 22 North WATER Street and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER.
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14 6

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
No. 113 N. FRONT and No. 114 N. WATER Street, Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Superphosphate of Lime, Bone-Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
2 22 6 Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
No. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.

Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24 6

WILLIAM S. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.

Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts, and Nails. 1 24

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES,
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 2 2 6
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH G. CATTELL.

THE COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the Anæsthetic use of NITROUS OXIDE GAS for Extracting Teeth without pain. WE DO NO OTHER DENTAL WORK. Office, No. 737 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. 2 5 1m*

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE
STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 1 13

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY,
INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1835.
OFFICE S. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STS., PHILADELPHIA.

MARINE INSURANCE
ON VESSELS,
CARGO, } To all parts of the w
FREIGHT,
INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods by River, Canal, Lake, and Land Carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1865.

$100 000	United States 5 per cent. loan, '71	$105,000 00
120 000	" 6 " " '81	128 100 00
200,000	" 7-10 per cent. loan	
	Treasury Notes	194 375 00
100 000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan	90 555
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	53 250
125,000	City of Philadelphia six Per Cent. Loan	112,812 50
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,000 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750 00
25 000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750 0
15,000	30 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia	13,837 50
7,150	143 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,580 0
3,600	100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,250 00
40,000	Deposit with United States Government, subject to ten days' call	40,000 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent Loan	18,900 00
170 700	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	170,700 0
$1,038,850	Par. Market value	996 560 00
	Real Estate	35,000 00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	121,013 37
	Balances due at Agencies.—Premiums on Marine Policies Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company	40 511 44
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Companies, $ 133, Estimated value	2,910 00
	Cash in Banks $55,936 88	
	Cash in Drawer 678 49	
		1,635 37
		$1 2,640 18

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis, Edmund A. Souder, Theophilus Paulding, John R. Penrose, James Traquair, Henry C. Dallett, Jr., James C. Hand, William C. Ludwig, Joseph B. Seal, George C. Leiper, Hugh Craig, Robert Burton, John D Taylor, Samuel E. Stokes, J. F. Penistan, Henry Sloan, William G. Boulton, Edward Darlington, R. Jones Brooks, Edward Lafourcade, Jacob P. Jones, James B. McFarlan, Joshua P. Eyre, George C. McIlvain, Spencer McIlvain, J. B. Semple, Pittsburg, A. B. Berger, Pittsburg, D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.

THOMAS C. HAND, President,
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 12 13

1829—CHARTER PERPETAL

FRANKLIN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPNY
OF
PHILADELPHIA.

Assets on January 1, 186,
$2,506,

A Poem by O. W. Holmes.

The subjoined poem by Oliver W. Holmes was sent by him to the Harvard Club in New York, to be read at their "Reception" held on Friday evening at Delmonico's:—

She to whose faithful breast each child is dear
Hears the far murmur of your voices meeting,
Ah, sweetest music to her loving ear!
And sends a mother's greeting.

When first enrobed her radiant form she dressed,
Truth was the pearl that on her forehead glistened;
Freedom her message to the virgin west,
And the whole world listened.

What e'er she gave you—learning, science, art—
Shed from the mystic tree whose leaves are letters,
One gift excelled them all, a manly heart
Freed from all earthly fetters.

Guard well the pearl of Harvard, all too white
For the coarse hands to clutch that buy and barter,
Conquer with Freedom in her life-long fight,
Or fall her noble martyr.

MISCELLANEOUS JOTTINGS.

—A butcher was frozen to death on Thursday, while buying cattle, three miles from Chicago.

—The Rebel Generals Buckner and Beall, who have been in Chicago for several weeks, have returned South.

—It is reported by way of Brownsville, that Manuel Ruiz has gone over to Maximilian, and denounced Juarez as a usurper.

—Carl Schurz has been appointed editor of the new radical paper that is to appear in Detroit next month.

—During his stay in Paris, the King of Portugal made MM. Rossini and Verdi grand officers of the Cross of the Sword.

—A daughter of Mary Howitt is preparing for the press "A Year in Sweden with Frederika Bremer."

—Count Zamoyski, whose name was prominent in connection with the Polish insurrection, died in London recently, at the age of sixty-seven.

—The grand prize of £60,000 in the lottery annually drawn at Madrid has this year been gained by a rich Havana merchant, who held tickets to the value of £1600.

—The King of the Belgians, it is said, intends to enrich Brussels, in emulation of the Hague, with artistic treasures—a point on which his father was very indifferent.

—Commodore Vanderbilt has already engaged rooms at Rye Beach for the next season, and is building private stables there for his horses.

—General R. Clay Crawford, the Bagdad filibuster, is reported to have escaped from the fort where he was confined. His confederate has been liberated on parole.

—The business men in Nashville have initiated a movement to organize a Petroleum Board in that city with a view to develop the oil and other industrial interests in Tennessee.

—Senator Doolittle has caused the Government advertising to be transferred from the Milwaukie *Sentinel*, radical, to the *Wisconsin*, conservative.

—A widow lady named Pottier has just died at Breveden France, in her one hundred and fourth year. She retained her faculties to the last.

—The St. Louis *Republican* says that within a few days single transportation company in that city has made engagements of freight to the extent of three millions of pounds for Montana Territory alone. The freight will be moved by steamboat as soon as navigation opens, to the mouth of Muscle Shoal, on the Missouri river, and there by wagons to Virginia City, and other points in the territory.

—At the United States Arsenal at Watertown, Massachusetts, three hundred and sixty men are still engaged in the manufacture of iron gun carriages, of the Rodman pattern, designed for the thorough arming of the forts of our coast from the borders of Maine to the shores of California and Oregon. The carriages are chiefly for guns of ten or seven-inch bore, and at present orders are on hand for one hundred and fifty.

—A letter from Kehl mentions, as a proof of the goodwilling which prevails among the different religious communities in the duchy of Baden, that on the occasion of a Jewish festival, a few days back at Muggenstrum, near Rastadt, the synagogue was voluntarily decorated by a number of Christian fellow-townsmen, and during the service a Catholic priest, besides other persons of others religious forms of worship, was present.

—The empress Eugenie has made another sensation in the fashionable world. A Paris correspondent of the *Nord* writes:—"A terrible rumor is circulating yesterday in the saloons. Crinolines in danger. Neither the Empress nor her ties of honor wore it at the dinner on Monday in the Tuileries. You here see the consequence of that reform at the court which, if it be continued, will completely destroy unhappy crinoline.

—The San Francisco *Bulletin* describes a cotton factory recently established across the Bay at Oakland. It is capable of producing one thousand two hundred and eighty yards of cloth a day. The State Legislature has offered large premiums for the encouragement of cotton manufacturing, and the *Bulletin* believes that no distant day California will raise her own cotton and manufacture all that is needed for domestic use.

—A noble innovation of an Eastern custom is thus noted by the *Opinione Nationale* of Paris:—"A similar incident marked the second ball at the Tuileries. The wife of Sayfet-Pacha, the Ambassador of the Porte, appeared in a European costume, with her face uncovered. She is perhaps the first Turkish lady that has thus openly discarded the national prejudices of her countrywomen. She wore an elegant Parisian toilet, and danced several mazurkas with perfect grace and distinction."

—Immediately upon the passage of the act of Emancipation in Missouri, its Legislature organized the late Board of Immigration, to open the way to invite the industrious and enterprising of other States to come to Missouri. Governor Fletcher issued an official address, which, as many interesting facts about the State, attracted attention; and an immigration commenced upon the close of the war, reaching in six months from fifty to eighty thousand persons, to have come to make their homes in the State.

—A rowing dog prize-fight, for $500 a side, took place at Chicago on Wednesday, between a Bostonian and Chicago animal. The fight lasted two hours and a half, resulting in several fights among the brutal spectators, the killing of the Chicago dog, and the death of the victor in a few hours from the horrible injuries received in the contest. The result is thus summed up:—Two dogs killed, three men stabbed, two houses gutted, five horses stolen, one landlord robbed, sundry pockets picked, and $10,000 gambled away on the fight.

—George Sand recently wrote to Victor Hugo to announce the birth of her grand-daughter Aurora, her namesake. M. Hugo replied as follows:—

Cettiouce Aurora qui luit
Vit a point dans notre ciel sombre;
A ne deux nous sommes la nuit,
Vous etes l'astre et je suis l'ombre.

The purport of which, in English, is as follows:—"This swe Aurora comes upon our dark sky. We two are the night. You are the star, and I am the dance."

—Hon. A. P. Campbell, Judge of the Fifth Judicial District of Mississippi, has recently delivered an important decision relative to the apprentice li. A child of a free woman was, at his own request, apprenticed by the Probate Court to a citizen of Attala county. His mother objected, using him to remain with her, and upon her presentation a writ of *habeas corpus* for his recovery was granted. The case coming before Jud Campbell he decided the action of the Court be illegal, and ordered the boy to be returned to his mother, on the ground that by the laws of the State "the mother of a fatherless child is its natural guardian, and entitled to its custody, services, and earnings until its majority; a may obtain possession by *habeas corpus*, and may lawfully contract for its service to labor for a period not to exceed its minority."

—The monuments on the tombs of the Prussian and Austrian soldiers who fell during the first and second Schleswig-Holstein wars are to be inaugurated respectively on the 15th of April, the anniversary of the victory of Eckenforde, and on the 18th of April, the anniversary of Duppel.

—Beer, which a few years since, was little known in France, except on the Rhine, is now coming into general use. Cellars similar to those of Bavaria have been constructed in several departments in France for the preservation of beer.

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE
To Repeal all Ordinances now existing for the Payment of Bounties of Volunteers.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That after the passage of this ordinance all Bounty Ordinances and all ordinances and parts of ordinances heretofore enacted awarding, promising, or authorizing the payment of Bounties to Volunteers, be and the same is hereby repealed. It being, however, expressly declared as the intention of the Councils that nothing herein contained shall ever be deemed, taken, or construed as in any manner repealing, affecting, or impairing the validity of any ordinances creating loans or of any of the said loans.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-eighth day of February, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
3 2 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE
To Make an Appropriation out of the Girard Estate for the purpose therein mentioned.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of six hundred and forty-five dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated out of the income of the fund appropriated under the twenty-second item of the will of Stephen Girard for the improvement of the eastern front of the city of Philadelphia.

For dredging docks on the north and south sides of Girard wharf, occupied by A. G. Cattell & Company, six hundred and forty-five dollars..... $645·00

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-eighth day of February, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
3 2 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
Relative to the School Department.

Whereas, The Councils of the city of Philadelphia, in order to carry on the city government support the public schools, etc., have been obliged to impose most onerous taxes on their fellow citizens;

And whereas, The Controllers of the Public Schools, without the approval of Councils, have applied to the Legislature for authority to set aside and divert from the general treasury a portion of the receipts of the taxes, so that the School Department may obtain an advantage over others not so favored;

And whereas, This policy, if followed up by the other departments, will have the effect to fritter away the public funds, and to create as many distinct treasuries as there shall be departments so favored; therefore

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, that these Councils do the earnest protest against said legislation, and do request our Senators and Representatives at Harrisburg to vote against the passage of the same, and that the Clerks of Councils send a copy hereof to each of the Senators and Representatives of this Commonwealth.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-eighth day of February, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
3 2 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
Approving the Sureties of Jacob W. Colladay for the Erection of the new Court House.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That William Y. Colladay and Charles D. Colladay are hereby approved as sureties of Jacob W. Colladay in the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, for the erection and construction by the said Jacob W. Colladay of the new Court House authorized by the ordinance entitled 'An Ordinance to Provide for the Erection of a new Court House on Independence Square, south of Chesnut street," approved December 30, 1865, according to the terms of his proposal, and the contract drawn pursuant thereto; and the said contract also is hereby approved, and the Mayor is authorized to execute the same on behalf of the city.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-eighth day of February, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
3 2 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
To Authorize Joseph Harrison, Jr., to Lay Certain Rails.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the consent of the city of Philadelphia is hereby given to Joseph Harrison, Jr., and he is hereby authorized to lay a railroad track from his boiler works, on the west side of Gray's Ferry road, across Gray's Ferry road to connect with the Pennsylvania Railroad: Provided, That said rails shall be laid in a manner satisfactory to the Chief Engineer and Surveyor of the city of Philadelphia, and shall conform to the established grade of the street in which they are laid.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-eighth day of February, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
3 2 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
Relative to a Bust of Peter S. Du Ponceau, Esq.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the present of the bust of our late eminent fellow-citizen, Peter S. Du Ponceau, Esq., be gratefully accepted, and placed in the Hall of Independence; and that the thanks of Councils be tendered to the donor, Miss Garesche; and that the Clerks of Councils engross and send her a copy of this resolution.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-eighth day of February, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
3 2 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
Repealing a Resolution of Instruction to the City Solicitor.

Whereas, The Philadelphia, Germantown, and Norristown Railroad Company have, in accordance with an ordinance approved January 29 1866 placed flagmen at the crossings of the streets therein designated; therefore

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the resolution of Councils passed January 18, 1866, directing the City Solicitor to proceed against the said Company, is hereby repealed.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-eighth day of February, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
3 2 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE
To Improve Norwich Market Place.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Chief Commissioner of Highways be and he is hereby directed to take charge of, and to cause to be properly paved, the open places at the intersection of New Market and Callowhill streets, known as Norwich Market Place, in the Eleventh Ward.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-eighth day of February, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORION McMICHAEL,
3 2 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, IN duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M., MONDAY, the 16th day of April, 1866, for the delivery of 6000 head of BEEF CATTLE on the hoof, for the use of captured Indians. The cattle to be delivered to the A. C. S., for Indians at Fort Sumner, New Mexico.

The first delivery to be on the 1st day of July, 1866, and to consist of 500 head of cattle; the subsequent deliveries to be in such numbers and at such times as may be required by the undersigned.

The cattle must be from three to five years old, and must weigh at least 400 pounds net (their weight to be ascertained according to manner laid down in the Subsistence Regulations of 1863), and to be of the best marketable quality. No Stags, Bulls, Cows, or heifers will be received.

Whenever, in the opinion of the A. C. S. for Indians, at Fort Sumner, the cattle presented do not fulfil the conditions here set forth, as many as do not will be rejected. Ten per cent. of money due contractors will be retained until the contract is fulfilled.

Two responsible persons must sign each bid, guaranteeing that if the contract is awarded to the party or parties therein proposing, they will enter into ample bonds for the faithful fulfilment of the contract, and when the parties thus offering as sureties are unknown to the undersigned, their ability to reimburse the loss to the United States, which would accrue in case of failure, must be attested before a magistrate or other officer empowered to administer oaths.

The parties to whom this contract is let will be expected to fill the contract themselves—any sub-letting of the contract will be considered as a failure to comply with the contract, and the contractor will be held responsible therefor.

Endorse on the envelope "Proposals for Beef Cattle, at Fort Sumner, New Mexico."

W. H. BELL,
Captain and C. S. and Brevet Major, U. S. A.
Office Purchasing and Depot C. S., District of New Mexico, Santa Fe, N. M., February 7, 1866. 3 1 23t

ARMY SUPPIES.

OFFICE OF SUPERVISING COMMISSARY,
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE TENNESSEE,
NASHVILLE, Tenn.,
February 21, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS,

which must be in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M.,

THURSDAY, March 15, 1866,

for supplying FRESH BEEF, of good and marketable quality, in equal proportions of fore and hind quarter meat (necks, shanks, and kidney tallow to be excluded), for issue to the troops and others supplied by the Government with rations, at the following posts in the Military Division of Tennessee:—Atlanta and Macon, Ga., Nashville, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Huntsville, Ala., and at all posts drawing supplies from the above-named posts.

Contract to be in force six months, commencing on the 1st day of April, 1866, and ending the 30th day of September, 1866, or such less time as the Commissary-General of Subsistence may direct.

The necks of the cattle slaughtered for beef to be cut off at the fourth vertebral joint, and the breast trimmed down.

The shanks of fore quarters to be cut off from three to four inches above the knee joint, and of hind quarters from six to eight inches above the gambrel or hock joint.

Payment will be made monthly, or as early thereafter as funds may be received therefor, and in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

Separate bids will be received for each of the above posts, or one bid may include them all.

No bids will be received from persons who come under the exceptions of the President's Amnesty Proclamation. Nor will bids in which such persons are interested, either directly or indirectly, be received, unless they can produce the pardon of the President.

Bids from all other persons under said Proclamation must be accompanied by the Amnesty Oath.

Proposals must be accompanied by a proper guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, stating that if a contract is awarded they will enter bonds for the faithful fulfilment of the contract.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any and all bids offered.

Indorse envelopes "Proposals for Fresh Beef," and address the same to the undersigned.

M. P. SMALL,
Brevet Colonel and C. S.,
2 26 16t Nashville, Tenn.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF SURPLUS HARD BREAD.

SUBSISTENCE OFFICE, U. S. A.,
No. 8 S. GAY STREET,
BALTIMORE, Md., February 27, 1866.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until SATURDAY, March 17, 1866, for the purchase of surplus HARD BREAD on hand at this depot.

Proposals must state that the offer is made under advertisement of this date.

The bread is in boxes of fifty (50) pounds each. No proposals received for less than twenty (20) boxes.

Purchases will be delivered on board of transports without expense to the purchaser.

Payment required in Government funds on notification of acceptance of bid. Twenty days allowed purchasers to remove stores.

Proposals to be endorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Hard Bread," and addressed to

THOMAS WILSON,
Brevet Lt.-Col. and C. S. U. S. A.,
2 26 17t Brevet Brig. Gen. Volunteers.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT,

No. 304 CHESNUT STREET,

CENTRAL DEPOT,

No. 103 S. FIFTH STREET,

(One door below Chesnut.)

ESTABLISHED 1862.

REVENUE STAMPS of every description constantly on hand, and in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

United States Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia or New York, or Current Funds received in payment.

Particular attention paid to small orders.

The decisions of the Commission can be consulted, and any information regarding the law cheerfully given.

The following rates of discount are allowed:—

On all orders of $25, two per cent discount.

On all orders of $100, three per cent. discount.

On all orders of $300, four per cent. discount.

All orders should be sent to

HARDING'S STAMP AGENCY

No. 304 Chesnut Street,

PHILADELPHIA. 16

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS, TABLES, FENCING, WHARVES, ETC. AT GIESBORO, D. C.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
FIRST DIVISION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 27, 1866.

By order of the Quartermaster-General there will be sold on the premises, at Public Auction, under the direction of Captain George Z. Browning, A. Q. M., commencing on MONDAY, April 2, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., and continuing from the same hour each day thereafter (except WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, April 4 and 5, on which days the Mill and Water Works will be sold), until the whole shall have been disposed of, the following described public property, to wit:—

Eleven (11) OFFICES (frame): 28x140 (two stories), 16x20, 16x38, two 20x20 (two stories), 1ox28 (kitchen adjoining, 10x16), 12x32, 16x16, two 26x20, and 28x76.

Eighty-nine (89) LABORERS' QUARTERS (frame): seventy-four 16x18, fourteen 12x14, and one 16x16, with shed adjoining, 8x14.

Ten (10) DWELLINGS (frame): 28x50 (two stories, with back buildings, 12x32), four 10x24, 16x46, 16x32, 16x28 (with wing 16x17 and two kitchens adjoining, 9x12 and 10x10), 10x20 (with wing 16x14), 24x24 (with shed adjoining, 15x40).

Nine (9) MESS HOUSES (frame): 28x190 (two stories), 16x60 (with wing 10x20), 28x140 (two stories), 28x130 (with additions, 10x12), 28x140, 28x50 (two stories), 16x50, 16x31, and 28x40.

Thirty-two (32) STABLES (frame): Twenty-four 28x432, six 28x856, one 11x12, and one 13x29 (with shed adjoining, 14x50).

One (1) HOSPITAL STABLE (frame), with 5270 lineal feet of stabling.

One (1) ISSUING STABLE (frame), with 6312 lineal feet of stabling.

Twenty (20) BUILDINGS (frame): 28x32, 28x50, 16x32, 18x31, 16x65, 10x16, four 16x50, four 9x22, 2x42, 28x140, 21x48, 28x300, 20x25, and 17x17.

SHELDING, 2758 lineal feet.

Thirty-two (32) WATER TANKS, 4x16, two feet deep.

Seventy-eight (78) MANGERS, 3½x16, three-and-a-half feet deep.

Twenty (20) OUT-HOUSES.

One (1) HAY SHED, 112x312.

One (1) GRAIN HOUSE (frame): 56x220.

Three (3) WHARVES: one 40,181 square feet, one 11,169 square feet, and one 2880 square feet.

FENCING, 23,980 lineal feet.

One (1) STOREHOUSE (frame): 52x153.

Two BLACKSMITHS' SHOPS (frame): 48x160, and 68x160.

One (1) ENGINE HOUSE, 17x32.

The buildings will be sold singly, and must be removed within fifteen days.

The buildings will be taken down at the expense of purchasers; but the lumber will, if desired, be delivered by the Government, free of charge for transportation, on the depot wharf.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

A boat for Giesboro will leave the Sixth street wharf every hour during the day of sale.

For further information, apply in person or by letter to

Captain GEORGE T. BROWNING, A. Q. M.,
Giesboro, D. C.,

or to this office.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General in charge
3 2 26t First Division, Q. M. G. O.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY AT MACON, GA.

By direction of the SECRETARY OF WAR, all the

BUILDING MATERIALS,
STEAM ENGINES,
MACHINERY, TOOLS,
IRON, COPPER, LUMBER,
AND STORES OF VARIOUS KINDS,

which were confiscated at Macon, Ga., by the Confederate Government, for the erection and permanent operation of a large armory, laboratory, and arsenal; and also

TOOLS, MACHINERY, AND MATERIALS

collected from iron works and armories in the States of Alabama and Georgia, will be sold at

PUBLIC AUCTION.

Among the articles to be sold are:—

9,000 lbs. Copper—pigs.
42,000 lbs. Copper—round rod.
38,000 lbs. Copper—bar.
20,000 lbs. Copper—sheet.
200,000 lbs. Wrought Iron—bar and rod.
500 tons Pig Iron.
750 tons Cast Iron—unserviceable shells.
54,000 lbs. Lead—pigs.
45,000 lbs. Tin—block and sheet.
4,000 lbs. Chain—crane and cable.
15,000 yards Cloth—Cotton, English Serge, oiled and enamelled.
32,000 lbs. Powder.
8,000 feet Belting—gum and leather, assorted sizes.
200 Machines—Drills, Planers, Milling, Screw-cutting, Steam and Trip-hammers.

Besides:—

Harness,
Saddles,
Horse Equipments,
Infantry and Cavalry Accoutrements,
Blankets,
Wagon and Gun Carriage Irons,
80 broken Gun Carriages,
35 Unserviceable Cannon, iron and bronze,
Laboratory Stores and Materials,
Spare Parts (new) for Springfield Muskets and Colt's Revolvers, and an assortment of

PAINTS AND OILS.

The attention of Northern buyers is called to this sale, which is a large one, and of valuable property.

Full printed Catalogues of the property to be sold can be obtained from the Chief of Ordnance at Washington, D. C., and from the Commanding Officer of the Augusta Arsenal, Georgia.

The sale will commence on

WEDNESDAY, April 4, 1866,

and continue every day until all the property is sold.

Terms—Cash, in United States currency.

D. W. FLAGLER,
Captain Ord. Brev. Lt.-Colonel,
3 2 22t Com. Augusta Arsenal.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT CARTS, AMBULANCES, AND ARMY WAGONS.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, under the direction of Brevet Colonel C. H. Tompkins, Quartermaster at Lincoln Depot, Washington, D. C., on TUESDAY, March 13, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following-mentioned Government property, viz.:—

52 LIGHT CARTS,
100 LIGHT AMBULANCES,
300 ARMY WAGONS,

which will be sold singly, and must be removed within five days from date of sale.

Terms—Cash in Government funds.

By order of Brevet Major-General D. H. Rucker, Chief Quartermaster, Depot of Washington.

CHARLES H. TOMPKINS,
3 2 8t Brevet Colonel and Quartermaster.

G. C. REUKAUFF,

MANUFACTURER OF

LOOKING-GLASS,

PORTRAIT,

PHOTOGRAPH,

AND

PICTURE FRAMES,

AND GILT MOULDINGS!

No. 929 ARCH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

PAINTINGS, AND A GREAT VARIETY OF ENGRAVINGS ON HAND.

OLD WORK REGILT EQUAL TO NEW. 11 64m

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions, Always on hand,
Of all descriptions, Always on hand.

AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street.
One door below Seventh street,
One door below seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed. 2 5

GOVERNMENT SALES.

DANIEL H. BURDETT,

AUCTIONEER.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT VESSELS AT AUCTION.

BURDETT, JONES & CO.,
WILL SELL

ON TUESDAY, MARCH 6, 1866,

AT 12 O'CLOCK, NOON,

At the Brooklyn Navy Yard, Brooklyn,

By order of the Navy Department, the following-named vessels:—

STEAM TUG "MARIGOLD."

Length, 83 feet; breadth, 19 feet; depth, 8 feet 3 inches; one vertical engine; diameter of cylinder, 26 inches; stroke of piston, 26 inches; one flue and return tubular boiler.

STEAM TUG "LABURNUM."

Length, 100 feet; breadth, 21 feet 3 inches; depth, 9 feet; diameter of cylinder, 22 inches; stroke, 32 inches; one boiler, two furnaces, flue and return tubes.

TERMS—Twenty per cent. on the day of sale, the balance within six days, when the vessels must be removed from the yard.

3 14 t C. H. BELL, Commandant.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT VESSELS AND BARGES.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, March 1, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at the United States Government Wharf, HANOVER Street, Delaware Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa., on FRIDAY, March 9 1866, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., the following named vessels and barges:—

STEAM FERRY TRANSPORT "WELLES."
Tonnage, 335 85-95 tons; length, 130 feet; beam, 33 feet; depth, 7 10 12 feet; high pressure engine.

STEAMER "OSCEOLA."
Tonnage, 95 32-95 tons; length, 108 feet; beam, 16 5-12 feet; depth, 5 7-12 feet; low pressure engine.

BARGE "DELTA."
Tonnage, 121 21-95 tons; length, 100 2-10 feet; beam, 17 6-10 feet; depth, 7 8-10 feet.

BARGE "KAUFFMAN C. WARNER."
Tonnage, 123 48-95 tons; length, 99 9-10 feet; beam, 17 5-10 feet; depth, 7 5-10 feet.

BARGE "JOSHUA ZIMMERMAN."
Tonnage, 135 18-95 tons; length, 100 feet; beam, 17 5-10 feet; depth, 8 2-10 feet.

BARGE "UNION."
Tonnage, 127 81-95 tons; length, 93 3-10 feet; beam, 17 7-10 feet; depth, 8 3-10 feet.

BARGE "W. H. PLATT."
Tonnage, 89 62-100 tons; length, 92 7-10 feet; beam, 17 1 10 feet; depth, 6 7-10 feet.

BARGE "ANN McCAFFREY."
Tonnage, 111 7-10 tons; length, 100 feet; beam, 17 8-10 feet; depth, 7 7-10 feet.

The above vessels and barges lie at Hanover street wharf, where they may be examined.

Terms of Sale—Cash, in Government funds.

By order of Colonel WILLIAM W. McKIM,
Chief Quartermaster Philadelphia Depot.

HENRY BOWMAN,
3 1 9t Captain and A. Q. M.

SALE OF STEAM BOILER, FORCE PUMPS, WATER PIPE, FIRE PLUGS, ETC., comprising THE WATER WORKS AT GIESBORO, D. C.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
FIRST DIVISION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 26, 1866.

By order of the Quartermaster-General, there will be sold on the premises, at public auction, under the direction of Captain George T. Browning, Assistant Quartermaster,

On THURSDAY, April 5, 1866,

at 12 o'clock M., the following described public property, to wit:—

ONE STEAM BOILER,

30 feet long and three feet in diameter (with two 12-inch return flues), made of ¼ inch boiler iron, with all the necessary appurtenances, including cast-iron front, gauge cocks, globe valves, feed pump, smoke-stack, and hood, steam gauge (Ashcroft's patent), grate-bars, pipe, plugs, reducing pieces, etc., all in good order.

TWO WORTHINGTON STEAM FORCE PUMPS, No. 6, 18-inch cylinder, 9-inch stroke, 25-horse power each, and each capable of pumping and forcing 100,000 gallons of water per day. Connected with them are the requisite valves, glands, couplings, bends, elbows, double-valve oil cups, etc. These Pumps are comparatively new, and in complete working order.

A large quantity of WATER PIPE as follows:—

5,182 feet 6-inch cast-iron Water Pipe.
12,000 " 3-inch " "
800 " 2-inch wrought-iron "
564 " 1½-inch cast-iron "
2,000 " 1¼-inch " "
1,000 " 1-inch " "
5,000 " ¾-inch " "

THIRTY-ONE CAST-IRON FIRE PLUGS, (Ayres' patent), with all the necessary connections, such as—

Tees,
Bends,
Stop-cocks,
Elbows,
Four-way pieces, Etc.,

all in excellent condition; together with

ALL THE TOOLS, Etc.,

required for making alterations and repairs in water-pipe, such as

Pipe-cutting Machines,
Taps and Dies,
Flyers,
Crabs,
Drills,
Punches,
Caulking Tools, Etc.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

Deliveries will be made to purchasers on or before the first (1st) day of May next.

A boat for Giesboro will leave the Sixth street wharf every hour during the day of sale.

Any further information that may be desired will be given upon application, in person, or by letter, to Captain George T. Browning, A. Q. M., Giesboro, D. C., or at this office.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Bvt. Brig. Gen., in charge,
2 28tu4 First Div., Q. M. G. O.

SALE OF COAL.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA DEPOT,
February 27, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, on the grounds of the MOWER HOSPITAL, Chesnut Hill, near Philadelphia, Pa., on WEDNESDAY, March 7, 1866, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M.,

TWO HUNDRED AND THIRTY THREE (233) TONS OF ANTHRACITE STOVE COAL.

Cars leave the Depot, N. E. corner of Ninth and Green streets, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Terms—Cash in Government funds.

By order of
Colonel WILLIAM W. McKIM,
Chief Quartermaster,
Philadelphia Depot.
HENRY BOWMAN,
2 28 6t Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

SALE OF MANURE

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
FIRST DIVISION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 23, 1866.

Will be sold at the Cavalry Depot, Giesboro, D. C., a large quantity of stock-yard MANURE, which will be delivered to purchasers on the ground, or in barges or boats to be provided by them, at forty (40) cents per cubic yard.

Two or more boats (according to size) can be loaded per day.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General,
2 27 29t In charge First Division Q. M. G. O.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
WILMINGTON, Del., February 12, 1866.

SALE OF 500 SURPLUS GOVERNMENT MULES, All Good and Serviceable,

Will be sold at public auction, at Wilmington, Del., on EVERY FRIDAY during the month of March, ONE HUNDRED MULES.

The especial attention of purchasers is invited to the fact that these Mules are large, well paired, and in excellent condition, being the surplus team Mules of Washington Depot.

Animals sold singly.

Sales to commence at 10 A. M.

Terms—Cash, in United States currency.

By order of
2 27 tmh20 Bvt. Brig.-Gen. JAMES A. EKIN.

AT QUEEN'S NEWS STAND, S. W. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,

ALL THE DAILY AND WEEKLY PAPERS, MAGAZINES, PERIODICALS, Etc.,

May be obtained at current rates. 2 15

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF STEAM GRIST MILL AT THE CAVALRY DEPOT, GIESBORO, D. C.,

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
FIRST DIVISION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 21, 1866.

By order of the Quartermaster-General, there will be sold on the premises, at public auction, under the direction of Captain George T. Browning, A. Q. M., on WEDNESDAY, April 4, 1866, at twelve o'clock M., the following described public property, to wit:—

ONE (1) STEAM GRINDING AND FEED MILL,

(frame, with massive granite foundations), 40 by 80 feet, with coal, hay, and engine houses attached, all constructed of the very best material, and in the most substantial manner.

Also, at the same time and place, the machinery and appliances of the mill, consisting of

ONE (1) ENGINE, OF 100-HORSE POWER, with cylinder of twenty two (22) inches diameter and twenty-four (24) inches stroke, set upon a heavy cast iron bed-plate, with cold and hot water pumps and heater, and a cast iron fly-wheel, with driving-pulleys of the same material, ten (10) feet in diameter and twenty-four (24) inches face, with Judson's patent governor.

TWO (2) BOILERS, of SIXTY-HORSE POWER EACH,

made of the best boiler iron, five-sixteenths (5-16) of an inch in thickness, five (5) feet in diameter, and fourteen (14) feet five (5) inches in length; each boiler containing seventy-six (76) lap-welded flues, each three (3) and one fourth (¼) inches in diameter, with all the requisite appendages.

TEN (10) PAIRS OF REED'S PATENT BUCKING-HAM THIRTY (30) INCHES "SPRING MILLS," constructed of solid French burr millstone, and set in heavy, well-balanced frames, with hay cutters, elevators and conveyors sufficient to cut and handle the hay, grain and prepared feed on the most economical and labor-saving plan.

The shafting is of finished wrought iron, and the pulleys of cast-iron, faced and balanced, with hangers and boxes, sufficient to drive ten (10) pairs of burrs, etc. The main driving-belt is of four (4) ply rubber, and twenty-four (24) inches wide. The belts for driving the mills, etc., are of the best oak-tanned, patent stretched leather.

The Engine, Boilers, Machinery, and Fixtures of every description, are of the very best materials and workmanship, and are still in excellent condition and fine working order, the mill having been in operation only about fifteen months.

If deemed advisable by the agent of the Government on the day of sale, the buildings will be sold separately.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

Purchasers will be required to remove their property before the first (1st) day of May next, unless otherwise arranged with the owner of the grounds.

A boat for Giesboro will leave the Sixth street wharf every hour during the day of sale.

Any further information that may be desired will be given upon application, in person or by letter, to Captain GEORGE T. BROWNING, A. Q. M., Giesboro, or to this office.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier General,
2 26 31t In charge First Division Q. M. G. O.

SALE OF CONDEMNED QUARTERMASTER STORES AT GIESBORO, D. C.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
FIRST DIVISION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 23, 1866.

Will be sold at GIESBORO, D. C., at Public Auction, under the direction of Captain George T. Browning, A. Q. M., on WEDNESDAY, March 7, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large lot of condemned QUARTERMASTER'S STORES, consisting of:—

Horseshoes,	Riding and Cart Saddles,
Manilla Rope,	Neck-straps,
Scrap Iron,	Surcingles,
Bootjacks,	Four-horse Ambulances,
Benches,	Army Wagons, four-horse,
Coffee Boilers,	Wagons, two-horse,
Tin Cups,	Iron

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[*For Additional Local Items see Third Page.*]

THE CITY TREASURY.—The following statement exhibits the receipts and expenditures of the City Treasurer from the 1st of February to the 10th inclusive:—

RECEIPTS.

Claims, etc.	$907 70
Fines and Penalties	168 50
Board of Health	1 028 35
Permits	4 618 15
Taxes of 1866	961 162 87
Water Rents	20,080 30
County Prison	1,400 00
Market Rents	10 320 25
Sheriff's Costs	226 62
Total	$1,019 901 62
Girard Trust	$11,352 91
Wills Hospital	2 206 00
Total	$13,558 91

PAYMENTS.

The total expenditures within the above dates were $528,718·62, of which the following are the principal items:—

Matured City Loans due in 1860	$2,432 76
" " " 1865	7,100 00
Interest on City Loans	106,433 60
" " Warrants	6 037 48
Mandamus	11,150 14
Schools	5 885 23
Gas	9 976 22
Schools	6,818 33
Water	12 330 66
Gas	14 381 21
Prison	5 033 84
City Property	5,499 24
City Bounty, No. 2	6 493 20
Street Cleaning	9 585 18
Fire	12,197 84
Poor	18 459 20
Schools	57,193 67
Police	32,780 94
Poor	10 173 68
Clerks of Councils	5,113 33

RECEIPTS

In the City Treasury for the week ending February 17, 1866:—

Taxes of 1866	$497 207 43
Water Rents	153,071 95
Health Fees	277 25
Claims, etc.	15,276 12
Permits, etc.	287 45
Support Cases	1,709 50
	$530,125 70
Girard Trust	10 353 33
T. D. Grover Trust	50 00
	$10,403 33

PAYMENTS.

The total expenditures during the week were $321,838·94. The principal items were as follows:—

Interest on City Loans	$8 107 82
Temporary Loan, Henry C. Thompson	20 000 00
Highways	6,489 29
City Bounty, No. 2	28 550 00
City Commissioners	10,041 28
Highways	12,083 68
Police	24,503 97
Poor	14 859 34
Gas	36 413 98
Schools	65,804 14
Prison	4 031 33
City Commissioners	5 889 66
Poor	15,032 76

THE NEW STEAM FRIGATE "CHATTANOOGA."—The United States steam frigate *Chattanooga* is now completed and ready for sea. Her engines have been subjected to the usual ninety-six hour trials at the Navy Yard in our city, and have fully justified expectation. She will start on her trial trip in a few days, and on her return will probably make a trip to Europe. She will be commanded by Captain J. McKinstry, a gentleman well known for his prompt suppression of the naval bounty frauds, and the sweeping reform which he instituted when he took command of the receiving ship *North Carolina*, in 1864. All the officers of the *Chattanooga* belong to the regular naval service, and she is said to be the only vessel in commission which has no volunteer officers. The *Chattanooga* having been constructed solely with a view to speed, it is confidently expected that with her great length, sharp lines, and powerful engine she will make at least thirteen knots an hour. She was built by Messrs. Cramp & Sons, of Kensington, and is a wooden propeller frigate of the following dimensions:—Length, 336 feet; breadth of beam, 44 feet; depth of hold, 21 feet; draught of water when fully equipped, 17 feet; 3233 tons burden. She is the sharpest propeller man-of-war ever built in this country, and if there is anything in the model she has all the qualities of the fleetest vessel afloat. Her armament consists of sixteen broadside guns, ten and eleven calibre, and one rifle pivot on the forecastle. The following is a complete list of the officers who have thus far been ordered to the *Chattanooga*:—

Captain, James P. McKinstry; Lieutenant Commander and Executive Officer, James Parker, Jr.; Lieutenants, Frederick Rogers, Alexander H. McCormack, Frederick J. Nauie, and Walter Abbot; Surgeon, Robert T. Macoun; Passed Assistant Surgeon, Herman P. Babcock; Assistant Surgeon, H. N. Beaumont; Paymaster, Alexander W. Russell; Midshipmen, George Tallcout, G. M. Hunter, A. H. Vail, Charles H. Stockton, Charles D. Griswold, Thomas Perry, and F. H. Parker; Chief Engineer, George S. Bright; First Assistant Engineers, Augustus H. Able, George W. Melville; Second Assistant Engineers, E. J. Whitaker, G. M. Greene, Joseph Walters, and David M. Fulner; Third Assistant Engineers, Edward W. Clark, F. S Burchard; Boatswain, Charles Woodland; Carpenter, Herbert G. Griffith; Sailmaker, Samuel Tatem.

LEGISLATIVE ACTION INTERESTING TO PHILADELPHIANS.—Mr. Ruddiman, from the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives of our State Legislature, has recently submitted the following bill, which was read and appropriately referred:—

An Act Relating to Damages for Taking Property for Public Use in the City of Philadelphia.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the amount of damages to be assessed for taking any real estate or other taxable property in the city of Philadelphia for public use for a street, road, highway, public park, or other purpose, shall never exceed twice the highest amount of which the same has been assessed for taxation, and upon which taxes have been paid at any time within five years immediately preceding such taking, and the city of Philadelphia shall not pay any greater amount for property so taken.

THE AMERICAN UNION COMMISSION invite the attention of the Christian ministry and the benevolent public to the report of their agent in Georgia, to be found in another column of this paper. The Commission need ten thousand dollars to carry on their work of education in the State of Georgia at the present time. We have pledged Pennsylvania and New Jersey for this work, and we confidently trust that we shall be sustained. Unless this Commission look after the education of the poor white children, no other organization will do it, or are allowed to spend any portion of their funds in this direction. General Howard encourages us to do all we can for the white children. The Secretary of War has returned the Academy of Macon for this purpose. Money can be sent to Samuel Work (banker), Treasurer, No. 36 South Third street. Stores to Joseph Parker, Esq., No. 1210 Chesnut street.

A LADY RELIEVED OF HER SHAWL.—A lady was passing along a street in the Seventeenth Ward yesterday afternoon, and as a portion of her apparel was a handsome shawl, Patrick Branigan, while passing the lady, was so struck with the appearance of said article of female attire, that he unceremoniously transferred it from the lady's back to his own hands, and made off as fast as his locomotive powers permitted him. He was overhauled, however, and taken before Alderman Shoemaker, who committed him in default of $1000 bail.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—A man named Frank Kerrigan, an employe of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, while coming to this city last evening on the train from Harrisburg, was killed near Parkesburg. The train was running through a bridge in that locality, when Kerrigan was unfortunately struck on the head and almost instantly killed. The deceased was twenty-five years of age, and resided at Sixteenth and Thompson streets. He leaves a wife and two children.

THE OLD FOLKS.—One of the largest gatherings we have witnessed for a long time assembled at National Hall last evening, to see and hear this talented company, who evidently gave universal satisfaction, as manifested by constant thunders of applause. Such enthusiasm is seldom witnessed in a Philadelphia audience. The performances were superior, while the ballad and solo singing of Emma J. Nichols was absolutely captivating. She has truly taken the city by storm. They sing again this evening and give a matinee to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock, closing up the week with a grand concert to-morrow evening.

A FOUNDLING.—A female infant, apparently about three days old, was found last night on the pavement, in Green street, above Sixteenth. The stray waif of humanity was cleanly dressed, and wrapped in a blanket and shawl. Some family residing in the neighborhood took charge of the neglected child.

CAUGHT BETWEEN TWO CARS.—Yesterday afternoon a man was caught between two cars of the Trenton Railroad Company, at Church street and Trenton avenue, Frankford, and very seriously injured.

AFFRONT TO AN AMERICAN CITIZEN IN MEXICO.—An American gent eman was recently stopped, near Matamoras, by a party of Imperialist soldiers, whose commanding officer roughly seized hold of our countryman, exclaiming, with an oath, "It's like your Yankee insolence to swagger about here, dressed up in clothes good enough for the Emperor Maximilian himself!" The American's spirited reply was, "You blockhead! in Philadelphia, where I came from nothing is more common than to see people wearing suits like this, which they get at a trifling expense from

TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET,
BENNETT & Co."

THE DRUG BUSINESS.—There is no business or branch of trade in which skill, knowledge, and enterprise are more essential, than in the drug business; nor is there any branch of human industry in which more charlatanism and imposture prevail. It is therefore to the interest of the public carefully to discriminate between the true and the false druggist. This can easily be done by a simple practical application of that rule which is as true in matters of business, as morals "by their fruits (or results) you shall know them." Judged by this rule, Helmbold is a true druggist, and those well-known medicines known as "Helmbold" Preparations" are legitimate remedies. These latter have been before the public prominently for many years, and have been almost universally successful; the Extract of Buchu especially, has secured the public confidence. For its appropriate diseases it is without a rival. The certificates to its usefulness embrace many thousands of names; but the fact that after the trial of so many years, Helmbold's Preparations are in as great a demand as ever, or even greater, is the best possible proof of their legitimate merit.

The Principal Depots for their sale is at Helmbold's New Store, next the Metropolitan Hotel, N. Y., and No. 104 S. Tenth street, Philadelphia.

QUICK RETORT.—An irreverent fellow asked a clergyman, "Can you tell me how old the devil is?" "My friend, you must keep your own family record," was the reply. If you desire information in regard to coal, call on W. W. Alter, No. 957 North Ninth street, below Girard avenue. Alter keeps only the best varieties of anthracite, and sells at the lowest rates. Orders may be left at the branch office, Sixth and Spring Garden streets.

THE "FLORENCE" SEWING MACHINE.—This popular Sewing Machine has no rival in the world. It performs the finest and best work with the greatest ease and facility, and every machine sold is warranted to give satisfaction, or the money will be refunded. The rooms of the agent for this excellent machine are daily thronged with customers. Call and examine. No. 630 Chesnut street.

WILL OPEN on the 5th instant one case very fine double width all-wool Delaines, all the new and choice shades, at 90 cents per yard, the same as are now being sold at $1 15.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & Co.,
N. W. corner Eighth and Market streets.

FOR AN IRRITATED THROAT, COUGH, OR COLD, "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" are offered with the fullest confidence in their efficacy. They have been thoroughly tested, and maintain the good reputation they have justly acquired. *As there are imitations, be sure to* OBTAIN *the genuine.*

THREE BALES Paris, Organdy, and Jaconet Lawns, the latest patterns, comprising some of the richest designs imported. Prices reasonable.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & Co.,
N. W. corner Eighth and Market streets.

REDUCED PRICES.—A rare opportunity for persons desiring photographs. All styles, of rare accuracy and superior execution, at B. F. Reimer's, No. 624 Arch street. Go early; days short.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL surpasses all other remedies in the rapid and radical cure of Coughs, Colds, and Consumption.

EARLY SPRING CLOTHING.—A fine assortment at Charles Stokes & Co.'s "One Price," under the Continental.

SHIRRED MUSLINS, Tucked Muslins, Tape Checks, Nainsook, Swiss, Jaconet, and Cambric Muslins, soft finish Cambric, Pique, Buff Marseilles.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & Co.,
N. W. corner Eighth and Market streets.

A REDUCTION OF 20 PER CENT. ON THE REGULAR SCHEDULE PRICES.

Desiring to reduce our large stock of superior and *highly finished Rosewood Pianos*, previous to the removal to our new store, No. 1103 Chesnut street, we have concluded to offer them at prices below the cost to manufacture. Persons desiring to purchase a first class Piano at reduced rates, should not fail to avail themselves of this opportunity.

SCHOMACKER & Co.,
Warerooms, No. 1021 Chesnut street.

W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
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W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.

MARRIED.

RITTENHOUSE—ROSS.—On the 1st instant, by the Rev. Joseph Castle, D. D., Rev. AARON RITTENHOUSE to Miss HARRIET M. ROSS, both of this city. No cards.

SANTEE—DUNLAP.—On the 28th ultimo, in the Reformed Church, Easton, Pa., by the Rev. John Beck, CHARLES SANTEE, of Philadelphia, to Mrs. CARRIE S. DUNLAP, of Easton, Pa.

SHARPLESS—PHILLIPS.—On the 22d ultimo, by Rev. John Chambers, ELIAS SHARPLESS, of Wilmington, Del., and PHEBE H. PHILLIPS, of Pennsylvania.

VAN METER—MOWERS.—In Camden, N. J., February 24, by Rev. E. V. Glover, Mr. ISAAC W. VAN METER, of Hopewell, to Miss MARY B. MOWERS, of Camden county.

DIED.

BENYAURD.—On the morning of the 1st of March, EUGENE C. BENYAURD, Sr., in the 64th year of his age.

His male friends, and the members of Integrity Lodge, No. 187, A. Y. M., also the members of Philanthropic Lodge, No. 16, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1042 S. Fifth street, on Sunday morning at 9 o'clock. Interment at Union Cemetery.

CLARK.—On the 27th ultimo, PATRICK CLARK, aged 66 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 2121 Filbert street, on Saturday morning at 8½ o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Cathedral Cemetery.

FOTTERALL.—On Friday morning, the 2d instant, STEPHEN G. FOTTERALL, in the 70th year of his age.

HABERSTICK.—On the 28th ultimo, WILLIAM H. HABERSTICK, son of Rudolph and Louisa Haberstick, in the 30th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Cigarmakers' Union, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 615 Major street, between Montgomery and Vienna streets, on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

HOOVEN.—Suddenly, on the morning of the 24th of February, HENRY V. HOOVEN, in the 49th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Western Hose and Steam Fire Engine Company, the members of the Lincoln Circle, No. 24, B. U. H. F. C. A., and the members of the Union League, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 212 Williamson street, First Ward, on Sunday, March 4, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Wharton Street M. E. Church Vault.

WILSON.—On the 27th ultimo, ANN WILSON, wife of Isaac P. Wilson, in the 52d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, near Blackwoodtown, N. J., on Saturday morning next at 11 o'clock. To proceed to Colestown Cemetery.

YONKER.—On the 28th ultimo, MARGARET, wife of the late Daniel Yonker, in the 96th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of Charles Robbins, on Saturday, March 3, at 10 o'clock A. M. To proceed to Trinity Church, Oxford. Services at church, without further notice.

YOUNG.—On the 28th ultimo, THEODORE, youngest son of Margaret and the late James Young, in the 22d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 114 N. Eighth street, on Monday, March 5, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

COE'S WRENCHES, FROM 6 TO 15 INCHES; Hewlett's new style Wrenches, Railroad Wrenches, Bed Wrenches and Keys, Malleable Iron Wrenches, Gas Meter Wrenches, &c., for sale by

TRUMAN & SHAW,
No 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

LUMBER MEASURERS' STICKS AND CANES of several forms. A variety of Yard-sticks, Rules, Tailors' Squares, Steel Squares, and Tape Measures, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

PORCELAIN AND BRASS-HEADED PICture Nails and Knobs. A variety of Brass Hooks and Screw Eyes, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW.
No 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.

It is recommended by physicians of this and other places as a superior tonic, and requires but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its great merit. To be had, wholesale and retail, of P. L. JORDAN,
No. 220 PEAR Street.

Champagne Cider, by the dozen, bottled, or by the barrel. 2 15

FINANCIAL.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

U. S. 6'S, 1895,

Issued to the Pacific Railroad Co.,

Interest payable in currency. The cheapest Government Bonds on the market, received by United States Treasurer at 80 per cent. as security for National Bank Circulation.

Morris and Essex Railroad First Mortgage 7's, Due 1914,

Strictly First-class Bonds; for sale lower than other Bonds of the same class.

Government securities of all kinds bought and sold.

Stocks and Gold bought and sold on commission in this and other markets.

Interest allowed on deposits.

E. W. CLARK & CO., Bankers,

1 12 3m **No. 35 S. Third St., Philad.**

THE IRISH REPUBLIC.

DEPOSITORY
FOR THE
SALE OF BONDS,

No. 26 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

FURNISH THE SINEWS OF WAR, AND ERIN WILL BE FREE!!

For the accommodation of the friends of Irish Nationality residing in Philadelphia and its vicinity, a DEPOSITORY OF THE IRISH REPUBLIC, AND AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF THE BONDS, has been established at the

BANKING HOUSE OF WAINWRIGHT & CO.,
No. 26 South THIRD Street,
Next door to Mechanics' Bank.

This Depository is under the direct control of JOHN O'MAHONY, Head Centre of the Fenian Brotherhood, and the immediate supervision of the District Centre and Officers of the Fenian Circles of this city.

ALL MONEYS RECEIVED WILL BE USED FOR THE CAUSE OF IRISH NATIONALITY.

Its friends are afforded an opportunity to aid the GRAND MOVEMENT by subscribing AT ONCE.

Bonds of $500, $100, $50, $30, and $10 for sale.

By authority of B. DORAN KILLIAN,
Secretary of the Treasury F. B.

Attest—ANDREW WYNNE, District Centre. 2 22

10-40 COUPONS,

Due March 1,

WANTED BY

DREXEL & CO.,

2 21 13t rp No. 34 South THIRD Street.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN.—THE OWNER, desiring to remove West, offers for sale a large, established Wholesale and Retail Business, consisting of COAL OIL LAMPS, GLASS-WARE, and OIL. The store is in a good situation and doing a large business now. The whole, including Fixtures, Good-will, etc., will be sold on reasonable terms. Possession given immediately, or as soon as stock can be counted after sale. Any person wishing to buy or go into business will do well to give their immediate attention. Also, a good new spring covered wagon, horse and harness, all complete and in good order; can be seen at any time.

Address, in real and full name, Post Office, Box No. 2011 2 24 6t8p

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE DWELLING, No. 247 N. Sixth street, opposite Franklin Square. Apply to P. MADEIRA,
2 26 6t* No. 115 S. TENTH St., below Chesnut.

WANTS.

WANTED—AT A SEA-SHORE OR SUMMER Resort, a position as HEAD WAITER in a Hotel or large Boarding House, by a competent man. His wife would act as Housekeeper. Best testimonials can be given as to ability, integrity, etc. Address JOHN ANDERSON, Germantown, Pa. 3 2 6t

THREE GENERAL AGENTS WANTED to act in important locations for the New York Accidental Insurance Company. Active men of good address, apply to FRANK O. ALLEN, Branch Office, No. 419 CHESNUT Street. Apply soon. 2 21

DENTISTRY.

ISAIAH PRICE, DENTIST, GRADUATE OF Philadelphia College of Dental Surgery, class 1853-4, formerly of West Chester, Pa., having served three years in the ARMY, has resumed the practice of his profession at No. 241 N. ELEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, where he will endeavor to give satisfactory attention to all who may require his professional services. 11 8 ŷ

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions,
Of all descriptions, Always on hand,
Always on hand,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street.
One door above Seventh street.
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed. 25

MEDICAL.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY

WONDERFUL SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY

DR. S. W. BECKWITH'S

ELECTRICAL INSTITUTE

No. 1220 WALNUT Street,

Electricity in all its Various Forms Administered for the Cure of Chronic Diseases.

Within the past five years, *thousands* of patients have been treated at this office, suffering from almost every form and condition of disease common to humanity and in nearly all cases a benefit or perfect cure has been effected. Palsy, deafness, dumbness, rheumatism, dyspepsia, cancer, and all the old knotty diseases that are a physician's curse, as it proves his inability to eradicate, are by our method comparatively easy of cure. Specimens of tumors of large growth extracted by means of Electricity alone, without pain, without the use of the knife, ligatures, or any other means, may be seen at our office by those interested. We are willing to undertake any of the following diseases, with every hope and prospect of success with very many others not here enumerated:—

1. *Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System.*—Epilepsy, Chorea or St. Vitus' Dance, Paralysis (Hemiplegia), Neuralgia, Hysteria. Nervousness Palpitation of the Heart, Lockjaw, etc.

2. *Organs and Tissues connected with the Digestive system.*—Sore Throat, Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa Dysentery, Obstinate Constipation, Hæmorrhoides or Piles, Bilious, Fistulent, and Painter's Colic, and all affections of the Liver and Spleen.

3. *Respiratory Organs.*—Catarrh, Cough, Influenza, Asthma (when not caused by organic disease of the heart), Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Pleurodynia or Rheumatism of the Chest, Consumption in the early stages.

4. *Fibrous and Muscular System.*—Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Stiff Neck, Spinal Curvature, Hip Diseases, Cancers, Tumors.

5. *Urinary and Genital Organs.*—Gravel, Diabetes, and Kidney Complaints, Impotence and Seminal Weakness. The latter complaints never fail to yield rapidly to this treatment.

6. *Diseases Peculiar to Females.*—Uterus Complaints, involving a mal-position, as Prolapsus, Anteversion, Retroversion, Inflammation, Ulceration, and various other affections of the Womb and Ovaries, Painful, Suppressed, Scanty, or Profuse Menstruation, Leucorrhœa.

TO LADIES we can recommend this treatment as one of UNVARIED SUCCESS. A most innumerable cases have come under treatment at our office who can testify to this fact. Mrs. BECKWITH has entire charge of the Ladies' Department.

REFERENCES.—The diseased and all interested are referred to the following named gentlemen, who have been treated and witnessed our treatment on others at No. 1220 WALNUT Street:—

A. J. Pleasonton, Brigadier-General, No. 916 Spruce street; A. Pleasonton, Brigadier General, St. Louis, Missouri; Jacob Vandegrift, Odessa, Delaware; R. A. Semple, thread manufacturer, Mount Holly, New Jersey; W. B. Smith, Iron-founder, No 1022 Hanover street, Philadelphia; George Douglass Local Express Company, Philadelphia; J. W. Bradley, publisher, No. 66 N. Fourth street; Robert Work No 51 N. Third street; Colonel T. N. Sweeney, assessor, Second District of Philadelphia, Walnut and Eighth streets; George O. Evans, No 418 Arch street, below Fifth; William Pelouse, type founder, Third and Chesnut streets; Ed McLane, manufacturer of cotton goods, with very many others.

Physicians or students desiring to have instruction in the correct application of Electricity for the cure of disease can apply at the Office.

Consultation free. Descriptive circulars of cures effected, with numerous references, can be had by application at the Office.

All letters addressed to

DR. S. W. BECKWITH,

2 1smw No. 1220 WALNUT Street, Phila.

WHAT 25 CENTS WILL DO!

NO. 602 CHESNUT STREET.
NO. 602 CHESNUT STREET.
25 CENTS. 25 CENTS.
NO. 602 CHESNUT STREET.

A. J. HOYT'S,
A. J. HOYT'S,
25 *CENTS.* 25 *CENTS.*
A. J. HOYT'S,

GREAT SALE OF RICH JEWELRY AND FANCY GOODS.

A NEW FEATURE. 25 CENTS.
A NEW FEATURE.
25 CENTS. NOTHING LIKE IT
NOTHING LIKE IT.

The entire stock of a first-class Jeweller and Fancy Goods Dealer, to be closed out to make room for the "Ledger" Office.

ONLY ONE ARTICLE 25 CENTS.
ONLY ONE ARTICLE
25 CENTS. SOLD AT A TIME.
SOLD AT A TIME.

Better than any Gift Sale.
GIFT SALE. 25 CENTS.
GIFT SALE.
25 CENTS TWENTY FIVE CENTS
TWENTY-FIVE CENTS
TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

And One Dollar is all that is asked per article, no matter of what value it may be. By this method you may get

A GOLD WATCH
A GOLD WATCH
FOR ONE DOLLAR.
FOR ONE DOLLAR.

A Silver Watch, a Silver plated Tea Set, a Silver Coffee Urn, a Silver-plated Goblet, Castor, Ice Pitcher, Butter Dish, Set of Forks or Spoons, one dollar. Rich Jewelry, of all the latest and most improved patterns; Opera Glasses, Fans, Table and Pocket Cutlery, besides a great variety of other goods. All to be disposed of on a new plan of sale at a price astonishing to everybody.

Included in this lot may be found a great variety of articles, such as Stationery, Envelopes, Ink, Pens, Needles, Pins, Hair Nets, Ladies' Belt Buckles, Tooth Brushes, Pocket Books, Combs, Fancy Goods and Perfumery, Packages of Paper Collars, Neck Ties, Engravings, etc. etc. These goods can be purchased at 25 cents per article, according to the following terms:—

First. Our patrons are required to select from the 25 cent list such an article or articles as they may desire, for which they give the price (twenty-five cents per article), which in many instances is lower than that of the wholesale dealers. Second. Immediately after concluding this purchase, a registered certificate or order will be given, free of charge, naming an article in the $1 list, that can be had upon the payment of one dollar. The article so specified will then be shown, and the correct information as to its use and quality will be given. Third. It is then left optional whether the holder of the certificate pays the dollar and takes the article or not. Nothing is paid for until you know what you get.

Special attention is called to the fact that in no case can the slightest deviation from our established terms and rules be made. A rigid adherence to our impartial system of conducting this novel sale is necessary, that all may share equally the advantages resulting from our liberal method of doing business. By this method no money can be lost. No money is hazarded. For you do not pay, neither are you under any obligations to pay, for any article, until you know what you are to receive.

Everybody receives more than their money's worth, and, as a matter of course, everybody will be delighted with this novel sale.

A visit from 100,000 ladies and gentlemen is expected before we close out our immense stock. Call and see for yourselves. The ladies will find a great variety of goods particularly adapted to their use and will not fail to call early. This sale is really the latest novelty. No. 602 Chesnut street. Sale to continue day and evening until all the goods are disposed of.

A. J. HOYT,

Successor to J. M. Blood & Co.,

No. 602 CHESNUT STREET,

Philadelphia, Pa.

NOTICE.—Fine French Plate Show Cases, Sales Desks, Counters, Casings, etc. for sale. 2 24 smwstt

DRY GOODS.

THOMAS SIMPSONS SONS,
NOS. 922 AND 924 PINE STREET.

Are now offering at reduced prices the following:—
BLANKETS—BLANKETS.

BLANKETS CHEAP.

SPLENDID BLANKETS—From $5 per pair up.
10-4 Blankets, all wool, $5 50, worth $8.
11-4 do. do. $7, worth $10.
12-4 do. do. $10, worth $14.
Also, a full assortment of Crib and Cradle Blankets, at low prices.

LINEN GOODS.

8-4 Barnsley Table Damask, all qualities.
White and Unbleached Table Linens, all widths and patterns at reduced prices.
Also, a large assortment of Towels, both white and unbleached, from 18c. a piece up.
Napkins and Doylies in great variety, cheap.
We can offer a great bargain in Linen Sheetings and Shirtings. The best makes of Linen Shirtings, 10-4 wide, for $1·50 per yard; cheaper than muslin.
Russia Diapers, all widths, from $2·50 a piece up.
We have an excellent assortment of Linen Lawns, Cambrics, from the coarsest to the finest number, at a very small advance.
Shirt Bosoms, from 20c up.
Neat Styles Heavy Marseilles, for Ladies' and Children's wear, 80 cents per yard—worth $1·25. These goods are just in from New York auction.
27 inch Medicated All Linen Huck Toweling, 35 cents per yard—worth 50 cents.
Cambric Edgings and Insertings. A new and beautiful assortment just opened.

WHITE GOODS.

We have just received a large assortment of White Goods, at a very great reduction.
Brilliants all qualities and styles, from 40c. up.
Cambrics, dressed and undressed.
Swiss and French Muslins, Striped Muslins, Nainsook's Plaid Muslins 20 per cent. less than formerly.

DRESS GOODS.

Just received, a full and well-selected assortment of Poplins, Merinoes, White Glace Mohair, for evening dresses.
Alpacas and Delaines, good quality and colors, cheap.
Black and white striped Mohair Skirting.
Balmoral Skirting, 75c. a yard up.
Also, a full assortment of Skirts.
Plain Black Alpaca 31c un.
6-4 Scotch, 16c. up. Ginghams, cheap.
English and French Chintzes and Percals beautiful patterns at a very small advance.

HOSIERY AND MERINO GOODS.

We have a large stock of Hosiery and are anxious to sell it off. We therefore, have reduced the prices to a very low figure. Ladies' White Hose, from 13c. a pair up. Gents' White and Unbleached Hose good quality, all sizes. Children's White and Unbleached Hose, cheap. A good assortment of Woollen Hose.
Merino Shirts and Drawers, in great variety, at low prices.
We have all makes, widths, and qualities of Muslin, both white and brown.
Sheetings and Pillow Muslins, at reasonable prices.
A reduction made for Dorcas or other Benevolent Societies, at

THOMAS SIMPSON'S SONS,
1 23mws Nos. 922 and 924 PINE Street

IMPORTANT!

TO LINEN BUYERS.

THE RIGHT PLACE TO GO FOR THE LARGEST STOCK OF

LINENS.

FOR LINEN GOODS of the best quality.
FOR PURE LINEN GOODS, warranted.
FOR LINENS, at Importer's prices.
FOR IRISH SHIRTING LINENS.
FOR STITCHED SHIRT BOSOMS.
FOR TABLE LINENS, all kinds.
FOR LINEN SHEETINGS AND PILLOW CASINGS.
FOR NURSERY DIAPERS AND BIRD EYES.
FOR TOWELINGS, of all kinds.
FOR LINEN LAWNS AND CAMBRICS.
FOR LINEN DRILLS AND COATINGS.
FOR ALL KINDS OF LINEN GOODS.

MILLIKEN'S STORE,

FOR LINENS ONLY,

No. 828 ARCH STREET.

N. B. The new style LINEN CAMBRIC DRESSES, expected by the next steamer. 1 18 thstu2m

TABLE LINENS AND WHITE GOODS.

BROWN TABLE LINENS at 62½, 75, and $1·25.
HAND-LOOM TABLE LINENS at 87½, $1, $1 12½, and $1·25.
BLEACHED TABLE LINENS at $1, $1 12½, $1·25, $1·50, $1·75, and $2.
Barnsley double satin DAMASKS, extra heavy.
Fine single DAMASKS, in new and beautiful patterns.
NAPKINS, both single and double damask.
DOYLIES, all linen, from $1·50 per dozen up.
BIRD'S-EYE, for children's aprons, at 68, 75, 87½, $1, and $1·25.
SCOTCH DIAPERING, at $2, $2·50, $3, $3·50, $4, $4·50, $5, and $6.
HUCKABACK TOWELS, from $2·50 per dozen up.
FINE DAMASK TOWELS, at all prices, some beautiful goods.
HUCKABACK, from 25 cents to 55 cents per yard.
GERMAN ROLL for glass toweling.
RICHARDSON'S HEAVY SHIRTING LINENS, in every number.
PILLOW LINENS, 40, 42, 45, and 54 inches wide.
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, very low.
SHIRT BOSOMS, made of the best linen.

WHITE GOODS. WHITE GOODS.

Soft finish CAMBRICS, extra width and qualities.
NAINSOOKS and JACONETS.
BRILLIANTS in a great variety of patterns.
STRIPED NAINSOOKS, plaid cambrics.
HOSIERY, both bleached and brown, at 25, 31, 37½, 45, 50, 62½, and 75.
Just opened, a large line of NEW SPRING CHINTZES at 25 and 28c.
Beautiful yard wide ENGLISH CHINTZES, entirely new.
French PERCALES, in buff and pink. These are cheap.
French MUSLINS, expressly for skirts.
English LONG CLOTH, very fine.
My stock of BLEACHED AND BROWN MUSLINS I believe to be cheaper than they are being sold anywhere. Just opened, one case fine yard wide bleached at 31c.; one case at 25c., and one at 25c.; these are a great bargain; also, all the finest makes always on hand.
SHEETINGS in every width.
MARSEILLES COUNTERPANES.
LANCASTER COUNTERPANES.
HONEY COMB QUILTS, extra heavy, with red border.
CRIB COUNTERPANES.
These goods are all marked very low, and having bought them lately, I know they are cheap.

GRANVILLE B. HAINES,
3 1 thsm2t No. 1013 MARKET Street above Tenth.

MOURNING GOODS.

J. M. HAFLEIGH,

No. 902 CHESNUT STREET,

HAS NOW OPEN A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SUPERIOR

BLACK SILKS,
GRENADINES,
DELAINES,
BOMBAZINES,
CRAPES,

And a great variety of rare and new fabrics, suitable for

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MOURNING.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

INSURE YOUR LIFE

AT HOME,

IN THE

PENN MUTUAL,

NO. 921 CHESNUT STREET.

Assets Liable for Losses.....$1,500,000

It is a Permanent Institution, with a perpetual charter from, and subject to the laws and judicial decisions of the State.

The assets lawfully invested are large, compared with the liabilities, and the business is limited to first-class risks—thus assuring the members of ample security, prudent management, and solid prosperity, and offering superior advantages for judicious Life Insurance.

It is the *interest*, as well as the duty of every citizen to support HOME INSTITUTIONS, because, by doing otherwise, his funds are carried abroad to benefit others, inflicting on this community the same injury as if he went abroad to purchase any article of merchandise which is manufactured or sold here. Every dollar paid to a foreign Insurance Company is a LOSS TO THE GENERAL CAPITAL OF THIS CITY—the amount already paid would have furnished us with Steamship Lines to increase Trade.

SURPLUS DIVIDED ANNUALLY—LOSSES PAID PROMPTLY.

Return Premium Dividend 50 per cent.

Scrip previous to 1863 receivable in payment of premiums.

Policies issued on the various plans of Insurance.

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Samuel C. Huey,	John G. Brenner,
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Thomas W. Davis,	Joseph H. Trotter,
Joseph M. P. Price,	William H. Kern,
Samuel A. Bispham,	James Traquair.
Rudolphus Kent,	Edward M. Needles,
Samuel J. Christian,	Charles Watson,
James O. Pease,	Elwood Johnson,
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EDWARD HARTSHORNE, M. D., No. 1439 Walnut street.
EDWARD A. PAGE, M. D., No. 1415 Walnut street.
In attendance at the office of the Company, from 1 to 2 P. M., daily.

JAMES TRAQUAIR, President
SAMUEL E. STOKES, Vice-President.
JOHN W. HORNER, A. V. P., and Actuary.
HORATIO S. STEPHENS, Secretary. 2 27 tuths3t4p

INSURE YOUR LIFE

IN YOUR OWN HOME COMPANY,

THE

AMERICAN,

OF PHILADELPHIA,

S. E. Corner of Fourth and Walnut Sts.

Insurers in this Company have the additional guarantee of the CAPITAL STOCK all paid up IN CASH, which together with CASH ASSETS, now on hand amount to

$1,143,874·14,

Invested as